

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. III.

JULY, 1902.

No. 3.

PAPERS OF THE FIRST COUNCIL OF SAFETY
OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN SOUTH
CAROLINA, JUNE-NOVEMBER, 1775.

[*Continued from the April number.*]

[122.]

[ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN JENKINS'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER
MILITIA.]

John Jenkins Capt

Benj ^a Reynolds	}	first Lient.
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William Fripp Jun ^r	}	second
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Benjamin Toomer - - - -	4
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William Chaplin Jun ^r	5
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William Adams Jun ^r	6
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Joseph Jenkins	7
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William Maltby	8
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John Fripp Jun ^r	9
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Tho ^s Ladson—	10
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Benj ^a Ladson	11
--------------------------	----

William Reynolds Sen ^r	12
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William Sims	13
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George Stevens	14
William Chaplin Senr	15
Charles Floyd	16
Charles Sams.....	17
Thos Russle	18
James Reynolds Senr	19
James Reynolds Junr ..	20
Richard Reynolds .	21
William Fripp Senr .	22
Paul Fripp..	23
Robert Rutherford .	24
Joshua Snowden .	25
Joshua Toomer ...	26
Allen Meckee—	27
William Barnes	28
John Barnes—	29
Thomas Fripp	30
Thos Bell -	31
John Meckee	32
James Allen	33
John Fendin	34
Cornelius Mc Carty	35
David Scott....	36
William Scott	37
William Meckee	38
Michael Shireman	39
Isaac Fendin	40
Stephen Rivers	41
John Coburn	42
James Shickels	43
John Miller ..	44
Benjamin Scott	45
Saml Green..	46
Joseph Williams	47
John Chaplin Senr	48
John Chaplin Junr	49

Joseph Oswald..	50
Thomas Prichard .	51
Thomas Jennings..	52
Richard Scott...	53

Endorsed: Volunteer Company
Captain John Jenkins
St Helena
Commissions signed
20 October 1775 ¹¹⁶

[123.]

[ANDREW CUMMING TO HENRY LAURENS.] .

Addressed: To
Henry Lawrence Esq^r
President of the
Council Safety
Charles Town

Gentlemen

In Consequence of y^e Resolutions of the Provincial Congress have sent down a List of a Number of men who are willing to enter into a Volunteer Company under my Command I therefore Pray you may grant me a Commission And to y^e rest of the Officers Agreeable to their request as you' observe on the Back of the List sent, I am Gentlemen with respect —

Your most obed^t Hum^{ble} Serv^t

Oct^r y^e 30th 1775

Andrew Cumming

To
Henry Lawrence Esq^r

¹¹⁶ From the private collection of Yates Snowden, Esq. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1899.

Endorsed: Andrew Cumming's
application for Com-
-missions granted
30 October 1775—¹¹⁷

[124.]

[CAPT. ANDREW CUMMING'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.]

South Carolina } We whose names are underwritten being
Saltcatchers & } deeply impressed with the Calamitous Cir-
Edisto District } cumstances of the Inhabitants of America
from the oppressive Acts of the British Parliament tending
to enslave this Continent do find it nessisary for the security
of our Lives and Fortunes and above all our Liberty and
Freedom to Associate ourselves into a Volunteer Company
Agreeable to the Resolution of the Congress And that we will
hold ourselves in readiness for our mutual Security and
Defence to obey all such orders as shall be directed by The
field Officers of the Colleton County Regiment of Foot.
Given under our hands this 9th Day of October, One Thous-
and seven hundred and seventy five

¹¹⁷ From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899.

And ^w Cumming—	William Pellum	Edw ^d Canaday—	Jesey Mc Clendon	Thomas M ^{his} Manton
Samuel Padget	John Slater—	Frederick Touchstone	Thomas Byrd	Henry Smith ^{mark}
Will ^m Lott	Edw ^d Pellum—	Hardy Howel	Abraham X ^{his} Odum	Leven L ^{his} Roten
W ^m Parker—	George Weir—	William Arnet	William Casten ^{mark}	John X ^{his} Lane
W ^m Mitchel	Willis Elzey—	John B ^{his} Brunston	James W ^{his} Ward	John S ^{his} Slater Jun ^r
Joseph Howel	Tho ^s Wethrington	Peter X ^{his} Graham	Thomas Z ^{his} Zachry	Christopher T ^{his} Touchstone
Henry Touchstone j	Jacob Hunter	John X ^{his} Graham	William X ^{his} Valantine	John Hickmon ^{mark}
Abraham Blitchindon	William Blitchindon	Moses Gayter	James X ^{his} Welch	Robert R ^{his} Brown
Peter presler	Robert Cannon	Benj ^m X ^{his} Blackledge	John Cain ^{his}	Samuel Glover
David moore	George Petis	James Hollen	Tho ^s B ^{his} Broom	James I ^{his} Speers
John Ford	Rich ^d Wethrington	George Stuart	William X ^{his} Davis	Jacob X ^{his} Frank
Tho ^s X ^{his} Studavant	Caleb Bright	Jeremiah J ^{his} Brown	Jacob Sojurner ^{mark}	James Simpson
John Touchstone	Henry Crum	Reuben X ^{his} Golightly	John X ^{his} Inman	Patrick Cain
Jonas Touchstone	John Patrick		Robert Gilbert ^{mark}	John Gilbert—
John Cannon				
Benj ^m X ^{his} Stanley ^{mark}				

We The within Subscribers have Proceeded to Elect Officers
to Command The said Company within mentioned and Do
Choose Andrew Cumming To Be Captⁿ Patrick Cain first
Lieutenant Samuel Paget second Lient^t Henry Crum Ensign
And Pray Commissions may be Obtained for them —

Endorsed: Capt A. Cummings
Volunteer Company
Commissions granted
30 October 1775—¹¹⁸

[125.]

[JAMES SKIRVING, JR., TO HENRY LAURENS.]

Addressed: To
Henry Lawrens Esq^r —
President of the Council of
Safety —

Sir

As I have been prevail'd on to Accept the Command of
a Company of Gentlemen Volunteers in the Parish of St
Bartholomews and having inlisted a Sufficient Number,
presume from the Temper of the times, that I am to Apply to
the Council of Safety for my Commission, M^r Charles Shep-
heard first, and doct^r Mathew Kennedy second Lieutenant,
M^r James Postell Ensign, I do Apply, I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

James Skirving Jun^r

To

Henry Lawrens, Esq^r President
of y^e Council of Safety

¹¹⁸ From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1899.

Endorsed: James Skirving Junr

No date

Read & Commiss^s sign'd
in Council 119

[126.]

[LIST OF PUBLIC RECORDS SENT TO DORCHESTER
FOR SAFE-KEEPING.]

List of Sundry Cases &c of Public Records sealed with the
seals of Respective offices & the president of the Council of
Safety 24th Octobr 1775—& sent on board the Schooner
Sally Thomas Curling Master to Dorchester—(viz)
From the Commons Pleas Office—11. Boxes Records

Crown—D ^o —	2.	Ditto—
Auditors—D ^o —	1.	Ditto—
Chancery—D ^o —	2.	Ditto—
Surveyor Generals—	3.	Presses & one Chests
Registers Office—	3.	Ditto Boxes
Secretarys Ditto—	10.	Boxes. Box marked N ^o 8.

remans in the Office as it contains Records of Wills, & the Originals are sent to Dorchester—

S O Boxes N° 1 a 7 and N° 9 a 11

C P O. Boxes from N^o 1. to 11 Sessions 2 Boxes N^o 1 & 2.—
3 Presses & 1 Chest—Chancery—Troup ¹²⁰ 2 Boxes

R. M. C. Boxes from N^o 1. to. 3. { Auditors
 { Office Books 1 Box—

Received 27th October 1775 by the
hands of Joshua Ward at Dorchester
the above Boxes, Presses & Chest——

¹¹⁹ From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1899.

¹²⁰ John Troup, Register of the Court of Chancery.

(Signed)

a true Copy from
the original Examined
with Tho. Bee Esquire
by Henry Laurens.

Rich Waring
Jn^o Glaze
Richard Walter—

In the Council of Safety
30th October, 1775.

Endorsed: Copies relative to
Public Records the
Originals deliver'd
to M^r President Dray-
ton in Congress
this 2^d Novem 1775 ¹²¹

[127.]

[CAPT. EDWARD LACEY'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.]

South Carolina	Camden District Turkey Creek
We the subscribers being desirous of raising & forming a	
Volunteer Company as well for the defence of this Neigh-	
bourhood in particular as for the province in General do	
request of the honorable the Council of Safety,—Commissions	
for the same and that Edw ^d Lacey be appointed Captain	
Charles Miles be appointed first Lieutenant and That patrick	
M ^c Griff be appointed Second Lieutenant of the said Company	
Edw ^d Lacey	ould Miles Jas
Frances Graves	Aaron Hall
W ^m Brown	
Richard Mills	
James Mcneall	
James Hagans	

¹²¹ The Second Provincial Congress of South Carolina, the deputies to which had been elected on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th and Monday and Tuesday the 28th and 29th of August, 1775, met in Charles Town on Wednesday, November 1, 1775, and selected William Henry Drayton for its president, and Peter Timothy for its secretary.

Palmore Rindrick

Jas^{es} Lacey

Josiah Hill

Charles Miles

Reuben Lacey

Turner Kendrick

James Morrow

Edward Bell

Daniel Travers

Hugh Simpson

John Miles

Alexander Brown

Valinetine Bell

John

montgomery

Joseph Robison

Hamilton Brown

Robert montgomry

Thomas mones

William mones

W^m Williams

Patrick M^c Grieff

This is to Certify that We the subscribers do agree that
m^r Jas Miles Sang^d Bring Our Commissons

Edw^d Lacey

Charles Miles

Patrick M^c Grieff

Jas^{es} Lacey Clark

Endorsed: Capt. Edw^d Lacey's
Volunteer Company—¹²²

¹²² From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1899.

[128.]

[CAPT. ELIAS DUBOSE'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA.]

South Carolina/.

Whereas the provincial Congress, have deemed it necessary that for the more immediate protection of the good people of this colony, whose liberties & rights are threaten'd by the arbitrary hand of despotism that they should be trained to the use of arms have resolved that any fifty men meeting and associated together should have a power to elect their own officers; And Whereas We the Inhabitants of St David's Parish fully convinced of the propriety of the said resolve, do associate & form ourselves into a Voluntier Independant Company, & for the better regulation of said Company do chuse, nominate & appoint Elias Dubose to be Captain Daniel Dubose—first Lieut^{nt} Isaac Dubose second Lieut^t in the aforesaid Company of Volunteers—to be under the direction & subject to the Command of the Provincial Congress & Council of Safety & likewise do enter into following agreements with each other ———

1. We will go forth & defend the rights of our Country whenever the provincial Congress & Council of Safety shall deem it necessary & that we will pay implicit obedience to our officers — —
2. That to attain a knowledge of the art military we will punctually attend at the time & place of training when & where our officers shall appoint—under the fine of for non attendance.
3. That our Company shall consist but of fifty privates & Sarjeants

Elias Dubose
Isaac Dubose
Dan^{el} Dubose
Andrew Dubose
Jo^s Dubose — —

William jones
Abraham Brown
Levi Brown
Cornelus Atwood
Josiah Clements

John Courtney Juner

Joseph Chandler

James Curtis

James Marler

James Courtney

Isaac Dubose

William Prescott

Richard Mims

John Esam

John Jones

Thomas Rows

William Prescott

Elish Dubose

James Perkins

Francis Benton

John Dubose, Senr.

John Pigott Junr

John Warren

John Norwood

Nathaniel Piget

Benja^a Curtis

Aaron Benton

Tho^s. Harrisson

Robert Courtney, Senr.

Samuel Courtney

Robert Courtney Junr

James Curbey

John Hardee

John Warren Senr.

Will^m Sims

John Pigott Senie^{er}

Benja^a Sowl

Mc kinny Sowl

Abraham alquien

Endorsed: Capt. Dubose's
Volunteer Company¹²³

¹²³ From the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1899.

[129.]

[RETURN OF COL. MOULTRIE'S REGIMENT NOV. 6, 1775.]

Monthly Return of the 10 Companies in the 2nd So: Carolina Regiment of Foot
commanded by Col. William Moultrie

Companies	Field			Commissioned			Staff			Serjeants			Drums & Fifes—			Effective Rank & File										Arms																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Colonel			Captains			Adjutant			Surg. Master			Surg. Mate			Sick			on Duty			recruiting & on furlow			Total			Fit for duty			Sick			Total			Fit for duty			Sick			Total			Fit for duty			on Command			on Furlow			Sick Presi			In Hospital			Absent			Recruiting			Discharged			Deceased			Total			Fit for Service			Unit Serve			Ramrods Wanting																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Lt Colonel	Major		1st Lieut's	2nd Lieut's																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Captains, Eveleigh & Chas. Motte with } recruiting
Lieut's Peronneau & John Harleston

At the head Quarters in the new Barracks the
6th November 1775—

Sixty five Stand of arms delivered
to Mr: John Huger to be repaired
L: William Moultrie, out of the Province for the recovery of his Health.

A Dellient adjutant

Endorsed: Return of 2 Regimt
6 Novem 1775.

[130.]

[COMMITTEE FOR LITTLE RIVER TO COUNCIL OF SAFETY.]

Gentlemen,

Little River October 23^d 1775—

Six of us being part of the Committee for this place duely elected by those Qualified to vote for Deputies in Provincial Congress; Calling an extra meeting on Business as we found occasion. Did write to the Committee of intelligence on the 13th Sep^r last ¹²⁴ (which letter was laid before your Committee) desiring that Daniel Robbins Coaster & Trader of this place should be publickly advertised for Violating the Resolves enter'd into by your Committee on the 14th August Last, by employing a Certain James Hamilton who refused signing the General Association when Offered to him by the Commander of this Company of Foot Militia, and also could not Shew a Certificate wherein he had signed one similar thereto in either of the United Colonies, and Also Trading with (persons who had not signed any Association) in presence of two of this Committee which two are Men of Veracity. Upon those Violations as we thought them, by unanimous consent three of this Committee waited on the said Dan^l Robbins desiring he would attend their meeting, which he refused to Comply with, After deliberating on the same we thought him Inimical to the Liberties of America. And as we had not any Publick money refered it to you to have him Stigmatized, but on his return were Surprized to hear him say that he was Cleared by the General Committee on the strength of which he used the Chairman with disrespect and contempt, and said he was informed their was no Committee this side of Geo. Town. The last assertion we thought beneath our inquiry, and as we had no answer from you in

¹²⁴ See Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 204-205. That letter was addressed to the Committee of Intelligence, as this one also evidently was, but both that and this were turned over to the Council of Safety, for they bear endorsements in the handwriting of Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety.

regard to his being cleared from the Complaint we laid before you (which we can make good.) Should have thought Robbins reported a falsity had not M^r Josias Allston been in Cha^s town at the same time and was inform'd by two of the Members of your Committee that the said Dan^l Robbins was Cleared. From this affair we think we appear in so despicable a light as a Committee that one Mans assertion should reach farther than Six. We the Subscribers do resolve to Act no more as a Committee for this place. We ever had our Country' Cause at Heart and if we should be called upon with our Muskets or our purses none will be more ready to exert either or both in the Cause of Liberty. as far as they will extend.-----

We do not presume to advise, not being Capable; We Only mention that in this Company of Foot Militia their is about Eighty Effective Men and not one half, nay we may say three fourths has more then three Charges of Ammunition, However you are the best Judges if proper to Supply them, or to have the Need full Lodged in the Hands of a Judicious Person, if such a one can be found at this Place. This is a Sea Port and liable to be pillaged by Sea Rovers, the safety of our Families and Interests are dear to us and would protect them if in our power-----

The following is a Charge Contracted by this Committee.

To Robert Bell for Carrying a Negroe to be heard before the Geo. Town Committee on Accusation of being Concerned in an Insurrection £5-0-0

To Hugh Stanaland to goe express to	}	5-0-0
Geo. Town with the Carsons Letters and		
other Papers		
		£10-0-0

We are Gentlemen your most Obedient Serv^{ts}

Michel Bellins	Sam ^l Dwight
John Allston Jun ^r	Josias Allston
Samuel Price	Dennis Hankins
Daniel Morrall	Alex ^r Dunn

Endorsed: Commée. Little—
River 23 Octob 1775
Reported upon
10th Nov. P M

Endorsed also: Committee.
W^m Parker
M— Edwards
&
the Delegates of the
District

[131.]

[CAPT. WILLIAM MILLS'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER MILITIA. 125]

] der Captin William Mills and Also to serve Him, in
] lomies Parish in the Volunteer Company and Allso
] at Any Tim when the said Captain Calls on me
] der My Hand this 11th day of August 1775

] James Stuart		unanimously chosen W ^m Mills Captain Hugh Wasson 1 st Lieut Thos Loyd. 2 ^d Lieut Peter Payn. 3 ^d do
] Charles Smith		
] William Moore 30		
] Abraham Taylor		
] Milles Reyly		
] Arter Ashworth		
] Richard Morpor		
] Petterson Gillett		
] Ceder Kennedy		
] Eron Tillmon		
Iseme Copland	William Harvy		
John Smyly	Thomas Conney		
John Wiggins	William Loyd 40		
Joab Benton	George Carter		

¹²⁵ This document is badly mutilated, only parts of the agreement and roll being left. The bracket show where the words are torn off. The original belongs to the private collection of A. S. Salley, Jr. See *The Sunday News*, Charleston, S. C., March 19, 1899.

William Pons	Jac ^b Paget		
Petter Payne	W ^m Paget		
Robert Harper	Hugh Wason		
John Celly	Mi[] Franke		
[] Cogby	Lamb []		
[] Brown	Tho ^s Cog[]		

[The bottom part torn the entire width of the sheet.]

Endorsed: [Top torn off]
Volunteers St^l [126
Parish

Endorsed also: Capt Mills's
Volunteer
Company

[So far as the Editor of this magazine is aware all of the originals of the first Council of Safety's papers that are in the collection of the South Carolina Historical Society have been published in this magazine since January 1, 1900. About twenty more, which were purchased by him several years ago from the estate of the late William Gilmore Simms and which he published in *The Sunday News* (Charleston, S. C.) in March, 1899, have been republished here in order to make them more accessible to students. One roll, that of Capt. Benjamin Screven's company of volunteer militia, which was published in *The Sunday News* March 12, 1899, has been omitted because the Editor possesses only an imperfect copy of the original.

In addition to the incomplete journal and other papers of the first Council of Safety that appeared in Vol. 2 of *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, other papers of that Council have appeared in Drayton's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, in Gibbes's *Documentary History of the American Revolution*, 1764-1776, and in other works on the American Revolution.]

¹²⁶ St. Bartholomew's Parish apparently.

LETTERS FROM HON. HENRY LAURENS TO HIS
SON JOHN, 1773-1776.

[Continued from the April number.]

[3.]

Addressed: A Monsieur
Mons^r Jean Laurens
par paris
a
Genevé

Postmarked: Dangleterre

Westminster 8th february 1774

My Dear Son—

My Letters of 9th 14
17th } 21st & 28th Ult^o
18

remain unacknowledged on your part —

By Letters from New York of the 6th Janry— we learn that the tea allotted for that Colony was not then arrived but daily expected; the Inhabitants resolved it should *not* be landed— Gov^r Tryon prematurely (I think for a politician) declared his Resolution to countenance & secure the Landing it, *at Noon Day*—& for that purpose General Haldiman's aid with two Regiments of Regular Troops was demanded—at this juncture, the Governor's House which you may remember stood *within the Fort*, was by a sudden accidental Fire burnt to the Ground— His Excy. his Lady & Daughter, escaped the Flames but by a moment. Miss Tryon being obliged to jump from a two

story Window into a Bed of Snow, which saved her under Limbs & Life from destruction—A Maid Servant—all furniture, plate, Jewels, Money, public & private papers—&c &c consumed——

“The Governor returned thanks to the Inhabitants of the City for their “Skill & activity” in preventing the Flames from spreading further —— the Citizens have discovered that the Fort, tho it might be made use of to Command could not possibly in case of need defend the City—therefore since the accident had happened, were planning to provide a House for the Governor somewhere more suitable than the Center of a Fort—’tis most likely now, that the Tea will never Enter the City of New York—

Whatever measures may be projecting in the Cabinet here for Correction of Boston, nothing has transpired—but the privy Council have Reported the Conduct of the Inhabitants of that Town in the unfavourable Language of *Sedition & Rebellion*—the King & the Ministry are Angry—but what are King & Administration without concurrence of the people & these are by no means for hostile measures—In general they rather applaud the Spirit of the Americans—

We are threatened with another Stamp Act to execute itself or to throw us into dire confusion—

In short,—Government, seems ashamed to retract & do what is right—& afraid, to go so far wrong, as to enforce their measures by violence. these are circumstances in which you & I are nearly Interested—Crooked steps may reduce an Income of £2500—to less than £500. *¶ Annum*—I am endeavouring to prepare for the worst event—

My Love to Harry—Adieu My Dear son

Henry Laurens,

Mr John Laurens.

Endorsed: 8th Feby 1774
Westminster—

[4.]

Addressed : A Monsieur
Monsieur Jean Laurens
par paris— a
Genevé

Postmarked : Dangleterre.

Westminster 21st february—1774

My dear Son—

Business increases, I have wrote you no less than three times, within a Week past, to wit, the 15th 16th & 18th Inst — & yet something remains to be said & carefully attended to—

I have a Letter from Doctor Garden⁷ of the 25 Decem. in which he says—“tis a long time since I heard anything particular about your Son, I have not the least doubt of his daily improvement in knowledge & Science, yet I own the Interest, which from long acquaintance with his growing Genius I take in his success & progress makes me often anxious to know how he proceeds & in what walks of Science his Genius chiefly delights—will you gratify my Curiosity on this Head which will give me great pleasure & enable me to compare the present improved state of his Mind with the Idea, I formerly had of what his acquirements would be, when he was once well placed”—how aptly this affectionate Enquiry came in confirmation of my opinion intimated to you the 15th Inst — that your friends on both sides of the Water —had fixed their Eyes on you — — Enable me to make a handsome & favorable reply to the Doctor & if you have lost an Hour recover it by a vigorous exertion & double diligence —may I venture to tell him, that you have made a considerable progress & are more than a mere smatterer—in Lan-

⁷ Alexander Garden, the eminent physician and botanist of Charles Town.

guages—Greek, Latin, French Italian—in the Belles Lettres, in physics, Mathematics, History, Geography, that you have attended Lectures in experimental Philosophy—& diligently read Civil Law as a daily study & to these have added the Embellishments of Riding, Fencing, Drawing?

Whether you furnish me with proper means or not, for satisfying our friend in these particulars, my own sentiments must be imparted—that my highest wish is, that you may possess an honest benevolent Heart—then will Education be an Ornament of Inestimable Value—Your Character & Happiness are at Stake.——

Our friend the Doctor further writes Concerning his own Son⁸ ——

“I have now another request to make, which is, to favour me with your opinion of the Comparative state of Education in Genevé & England You will perceive that my view in this request is pretty much Interested as I have a Boy who must soon go to some University to pursue his Education & from all hands I have such Accounts of the Relaxed state of Education at Oxford & Cambridge that I really tremble to put my Son to either—You will singularly oblige me to give me your impartial sentiments regarding the Genevé Education & what the Annual expence may be, I request this of you as I must soon determine on the future plan & place of my Son’s Education as it is now nearly time to have done with grinding Verses at Westminster”——⁹

Now my Dear Son, I must request your Aid, in order to give a proper answer to this part of the Doctor’s enquiry—the subject is of the highest Importance to a parent, wherefore I should rejoice as in my own happiness, if I could be Instrumental in serving & affording him satisfaction —— I think £200. p Annum in Average for three or four Years

⁸ Alexander Garden, Jr., subsequently major on Greene’s staff and author of two volumes of anecdotes of the Revolution.

⁹ He was then in his 17th year. (See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 126, note 2.)

may be an answer on the article of Expence at Genevé & I hold it still in preference as an University to Oxford or Cambridge for a Youth from Westminster School so well advanced & grounded as Alic Garden is—if besides your opinion to me which I hope you will not skim over the surface—you were to write to the Doctor on the same head, I am persuaded you will do him a very acceptable service——

This Day or to morrow American affairs are to brought before Parliament—from their Wise management in the late Quarrel with the Printer Woodfall & Parson Horne, which exposes the first Minister & all his train to derision—there can be no doubt of their treating with propriety such a bagatelle, as the Recovery or loss of the affections of three Millions of subjects—however that may be—that Individuals who speak their own & the sense of those within their atmosphere, are bewildered & perplexed, is most certain—I have had the Honour of Conversing with several Members & particularly for two Hours on Saturday Morning with a very sensible Man of our acquaintance—& upon my Honour—the best scheme that I have yet heard—is mere Weakness—Violence they are not disposed to—Violence, would be attended at best with infinite hazard—but the success of Violent measures would be extremely uncertain—& what less than Violence can subdue a people who think their Claims are justly founded & who are determined to Maintain their Liberty—Our acquaintance above alluded to, put the Question to me after I had disagreed to his politics What then would you have us do Coll^o?----- My opinion Sir, is of no Weight with Parliament—but to you I submit it—the Recent cause of offence is a matter between Subject & Subject—leave the dispute there & all will be well again—Slumber on this supposed opposition to Government & before the Rising of your House—Repeal all those Laws which are Calculated for raising a Revenue on the Colonists without their own Consent—they are Galling to the Americans Yield no benefit to the Mother Country—You disagree among yourselves

concerning the *Right* & every Man sees & acknowledges the *inexpediency* of such Taxation—What then are we Contending for—Imaginary emolument—at the risque of Thousands of Lives & Millions of pounds, possibly of the Dignity of the British Empire—let this remark persuade you—*Here*, your opinions on that grand point, Jar—in America all are so firmly agreed that a Union is formed for mutual defence which in past times has been held unnatural & impracticable—— I see no medium between Compulsory measures by Fleets & Armies & a Wise Retraction on this side—if the former should be recommended by parliament—You & I had better be at Altamaha—but here I will leave the subject & Room to answer you, if I should find a Letter at the Coffee House—
 22^d— I had the pleasure yesterday of receiving your favour of the 9th Ins^t but that pleasure was a little palled by the deficiency of your late promises to send me a Letter from Harry—one for James—& the Account—this want of punctuality, together with the general or rather superficial manner of replying to some of my Letters, should alarm you into reflexion upon the Causes, & a Resolution to remove them—I have nothing to say concerning the Account before I see it—the expence has far overshot the Bar which we had fixed at our last Interview—and it may, if continued, break in upon your abilities, which are in great danger of being shortened by change of Times & Circumstances at the Spring Head—at present however it is necessary I perceive to replenish your Fund—for this purpose I have sent into the City to purchase a Bill, if I succeed you will find one Inclosed & postscript describing the tenour & Value—otherwise draw upon me for Fifty Guineas at the Carolina Coffee House & your Bill shall be honoured—no doubt you will find Men honest enough to give you the Current Exchange—M^r Massett will probably supply you on such terms—now I mention his Name let me observe that there went from hence lately a M^r Bartholomew Rilliet (de Livron) for Charles Town, who applied to me for recommendatory Letters—and as I found him a Man of modesty

& good sense I wrote strongly on his behalf to your Uncle & Mr Gervais—& desired that your Uncle would introduce him to Doctor Garden—that Gentleman Voluntarily pressed a Letter on Mr Petrie taking him to be a Son or near relation of mine & said he would write another to his family in order to introduce you to their acquaintance—Inform me if you can, whether he has done so, & the History of this Stranger — — Mr Massett's elder Partner if I judge right, is a near relation of this Mr B. Rilliet.—

How happened it, that the General had quitted the Convoy of his Royal friend? present my best Respects & wishes to him & to Madame Prevost & the Young Ladies if they are at Genevé—Does Mr Lock continue at Bessenge? do you see him sometimes at his own House & yours?—

Your Uncle writes of (our friend as you call him) the Author —“Yesterday was St John's—but no pompous Ode, no procession, no talk of Masonry in short the fraternity are quite ashamed of their Grand Master”—Miserable Wretch—the more he is in my power—the more I pity his Children—and the more I refrain from using means to punish him—if he meant by his writing to “Ingratiate himself at home”—he will fall short of his Aim, his performance, like his former writings, abounds with materials for defeating his own attempts—

“Your little parliament was to be assembled at Lord Stanhope's, to speak against & to propose means for preventing Bribery & Corruption”—and you wish “for an Hour or twos Conversation with me on that subject.”—

I presume your Ideas were Confined to Bribery in Elections for Members of the Representatives of the people—as of Great Britain, for example—

Indeed my Dear Young politician, enough might be said under both heads in much less time than the *first Hour*—& he, who will not believe what may even be *written* to the purpose in fifteen minutes, will not be persuaded by the most Copious reasoning—I take it for granted, that no Sober Man

will require much argument "*against*", the *Evil*, of "Bribery & Corruption"—& for the preventive means, they are with respect to Individuals, the very same as ought to be practiced, in order to guard against the attacks & effects of every other Vice—I know of none better than such as may be derived from that system of sound philosophy the precepts of Jesus Christ—Moderate desires of Riches & Dignity—Temperance & Sobriety—Self denial of irregular pleasures.—Benevolence & Loving our Neighbors as ourselves.

Raise in Idea—A Man possessed of Virtue comprehending these excellent qualities—suppose a Bribe to be tendered to him for his Vote, & you will not hesitate to frame an answer for him—You will see the Corrupter sneak off, blushing under Conviction, that the Man who is content to live within the bounds of his Income, is superior to his Mechinations.

Extend your views & admit the Majority of a Nation to be influenced by such Rules, & you see the impossibility of success by Bribery.

On the other hand—Suppose a Man, under the guidance of his passions & Appetites—a Lover of much & mixed Company—a Sensualist—or Slothful & a bad Economist—taking the Koran instead of the New Testament for his Compass—and you will find no difficulty in granting, that such a Man is in continual danger of submitting to Bribery, by a Variety of Instruments—if his Bank of Cash—stands unimpaired—a Title—a Wench—a Nod, or fulsome flattery, shall be his price—but in failure of the Fund, he will even *offer* himself to Sale to replenish it, as the only possible means for keeping up his sham happiness.—Consider a whole Nation full of Wealth & power, wallowing in the Gratifications which Riches are capable of procuring, & you perceive the Fountain polluted & the foul Streams running through the Hearts & directing the course of Individuals—

Thank God there remains many Witnesses of Virtue in this Kingdom—however, Bribery & Corruption still prevail, whence it is natural to Conclude that the Majority of Voters

do not come within the first described Class. In order therefore to Guard against their attacks upon the Constitution I know of no means so effectual, taking Men as we find them, as frequent Elections, by Ballot—the first will reduce the Value of a Seat to every Man who seeks for one only from Mercenary Views—& the latter will render the security of a promise & consequently of a purchase more precarious.—

The present method in the House of Commons for determining Contested Elections by a Select Committee chosen by Ballot, is certainly an excellent improvement—but this can only rectify gross Evils—as in the late Instance of Mr Rous who was returned for Worcester, & afterward dismissed from his Seat upon proof of the coarsest & most ungarded practice of Bribery—Frequent Elections by Ballot would lay the Axe to the Root.—

There have been objections stated against the short duration of Parliaments & the mode of Choosing by Ballot—but none of them will bear the test of honest reasoning—

Are you not content say the opposers, with the Tumults, Confusion & blood shed which prevail in every part of the Kingdom during a general Septennial Election, would you multiply such Scenes, by Elections at the end of three Years, or of every Year?—No,—nor would such mischeivous events happen if new parliaments were to be chosen at the end of three Years—According to the views of the Candidate his price for Votes would be regulated & according to the price would be the strife among the Electors—And if the Election was made by Ballot there would be no encouragement for Bribery, nor for strife—Candidates & Electors would proceed as quietly in their respective businesses as the same Characters do, in the parish of St Philip Charles Town—Men who were high in the Esteem of the people would be the objects of their Choice—if a Member was known to accept of place or pension in Exchange for his Vote, he would feel the just resentment of his Constituents—at present it is proverbial in this Country Members of parliament buy their Constituents & have a right to sell them again.

Seats in parliament are to be bought by Contract with a Broker & sometimes with a Corporation—And I am well informed that a certain Skipper of a little Vessel whom I knew in very mean circumstances some time ago, is now in treaty for a Borough against the approaching General Election—thus it happens that Men whose persons are not known by any one of the Electors are chosen to represent them in parliament, & what is worse—Men who are known in the practice of every Vice & Immorality are sure of Seats in the Senate, provided they will advance the proper Sums of Money — — Is it impossible that a Couple of Negroes through the Mediation of Money & an active Broker may be one Day returned for some Venal Borough ?—

The particular objections against Balloting are more than I can recite or answer just now, but I know they are specious & that an honest resolution to reform would easily remove them—be that as it may, the mode is nevertheless one of the most effectual means for preventing Bribing.

So far I have given you my opinion in a Crude & hasty manner without taking time to review & amend the method of expressing my sentiments, if you understand my meaning that will be sufficient I wish you may receive some information & ground for improvement of your own Ideas—I will beg leave to Conclude the whole by recommending to your serious Consideration, as Antidotes against Bribery & Corruption in a Thousand different Stations & Circumstances in Life, the steady practice of Vigilance, Industry, temperance, Self Denial & Benevolence—then will you stand as one of those Witnesses of Truth & Virtue who dare speak their sentiments in the worst of Times, in private Conversation or in the Assembly of the people.

Inclosed you will find a Letter from our friend the Reverend Mr Clarke which he sent to me for direction, I have a Curiosity to know the Contents & you will gratify me by a perusal of your answer if it is not improper—

The public Advertiser informs me the New Election at

Worcester where the Candidates are Coll^d Lechmere¹⁰ & Sir Watkin Lewis goes on very smoothly, no appearance of Bribery, & the Oath against it administered to each Elector—the Votes of Three Days were equal 410. for each—the Contest will probably be very close—

Mr Grimke¹¹ in conversation this Morning, said Genevé was the last place he would send a Young Man to for Education—his objection was partly to the plan of Education but principally against the Morals of the people which are the worst, according to his opinion, in the World—his opinion founded only upon informations received while he was in that City—pray how came you & every body else to keep me in Ignorance of these important facts? Why did not you discourage Your Uncle from sending Petrie to such a place? tell me—

The Messenger whom I sent into the City for a Bill on Genevé returned without success, therefore you must draw upon me as above directed——

My Love to Harry & accept the
same from Your friend & affectionate
Father ———— - Henry Laurens,

Mr John Laurens

Endorsed: Westminster

21. feb: 1774

3^d page—

[*To be continued in the next number of this Magazine.*]

¹⁰ This was probably Nicholas Lechmere (1733-1805) whose father, Edmund Lechmere, had represented Worcestershire in Parliament in 1734. Nicholas was an older half brother of Anthony Lechmere who was created a baronet in 1818. At this very time (1774) one Nicholas Lechmere was collector of the port at Beaufort, S. C. He was subsequently appointed colonel of the Granville County Regiment of South Carolina after the British had overrun the State in 1780, and died in March, 1782. He had married, April 10, 1774, Catharine DeVeaux, daughter of Andrew and Catharine (Barnwell) DeVeaux. His widow married John Ashe, March 10, 1785. One Anthony Lechmere was a merchant in Charles Town during the British occupation, 1780-1782. What relation these two were to the above Nicholas and Anthony we cannot say.

¹¹ John Faucheraud Grimké, no doubt. He had been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1769. He was in England at this time, for he was one of the thirty Americans (fifteen of whom were South Carolinians) who petitioned against the Boston Port Bill in March, 1774.



THE HARLESTON ARMS.¹

Arms: Argent, a fesse ermine cottised, sable, Harlstone; quartering Wentworth, sable, a chevron between three leopard's heads or.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a stag's head ermine attired of the first, bearing between the antlers a hawthorn bush with berries proper. (*Burke's General Armory.*)

Motto: Concilii nutrix taciturnitas.

¹ A painting of these arms, made for Robert Harlstone, Secretary to Wm. Louthal, Master of Rolls and Speaker of House of Commons in 1640, has been handed down from generation to generation in the Harleston family and is now in possession of Dr. William Harleston Huger, of Charleston. The cut here presented is from a pen and ink sketch, by Miss Ellen Heyward Jervey, of a copy of this original painting, the original being so defaced as to render it difficult to make a sketch thereof.

THE HARLESTONS.²

By THEODORE D. JERVEY.

The Harleston's are identified with the history of South Carolina from the settlement of the Province. Descended from an old and illustrious family of the County of Essex, England, they bore a conspicuous part in the Wars of the Roses, being adherents of the house of York. One member of the family being Sir John Harleston, governor of Havre du Grace in the reign of Edward IV., and another being Vice-Admiral Richard Harleston who wrested the islands of Guern-

2 "Harlstone, [South-Ossenden, Essex] ar. a fesse, erm. cottised sa. (quartering Wentworth.) crest; out of a ducal coronet or, a stag's head erm. attired or the first bearing between the attires a hawthorn bush fructed ppr. [Borne by Sir John Harlstone Governor of Havre du Grace Temp. Edw. IV. and Robert Harlstone Esq Secretary to the Master of the Rolls 1640]."—*Encyclopædia Heraldica or Complete Dictionary of Heraldry*, by William Berry, 15 yrs. registering clerk to the College at Arms, London.

"The Atchievement of a Gentleman

He Beareth two Coats quarterly first Argent a fesse Ermine cortised Sable by the Name of Harlstone. Secondly Sable a Chevron between three Lepperds heads or by the Name of Wentworth and for his Crest on a Helmet befitting his Degree Mantled Gules Doubled Argent, out of a Crown or, a Stag's head Ermine Attired or bearing A hawthorn bush With Berres Proper and for his Motto Concili Nutrix taciturnitas this is the Atchievement or Bearing of Robert Harlstone now Secetary to the Right Honorable William Louthal Esquire Master of the Rolls and Speaker Of the Parliament begun the third of November 1640 Second son of John Harlstone of South ofindor in the County Essex and of Jane Dauthen Coheirs of Philip Wentworth A Younger Brother of the Lord Wentworth Not lested of this family have been Divers Eminent Persons As Sr John Harlstone Governor Harvure do grace In the time of Edward ye fourth Richard Harlstone Valectes du Camer to ye King and Conqueror for the Crown of England the Islands of Guarnsey & Jersey."—Old English on back of Coat of Arms of Harleston family in So. Ca.—the orginal painting made for Robert Harlstone.

sey and Jersey from the grasp of the French and Lancastrians. The Encyclopædia Britanica credits this latter feat to one Sir Richard Horbiston, Vice-Admiral; but as no such name as Horbiston appears in any work which treats of English families or of the admirals of England while the name of Harleston is in many and the castle in question is said by recent observers to have upon it the Harleston coat of arms³ the mistake is

³ "St Helier Island" [Jersey.]

"Oct. 4th 1882.

N Harleston Brown Esq^r

Mobile Ala

You see I have not forgotten your request to tell you of your illustrious ancestor Governor Harleston To day I visited Mont Orgueil Castle a grand mass of rocks near the little town of Gorey six miles away"

* * * * *

"Here is shown by a pretty girl who was my guide (the wardens daughter) over one of the gateways the Coat of Arms in stone of Governor Harleston in honor of his courage and achievement. Sir Richard Harleston admiral in the English navy rescued the Castle from the French under Mauleverier who, during the war of the Roses had by means of an order of Margaret of Anjou wife of Henry 6th secured possession. But your brave relative anchoring his fleet near Guernsey made it too hot for the French, who after holding the Castle and about half the Island for few years finally surrendered to the English and Admiral Harleston became Governor Harleston. I enclose a photo of the old Castle and when I return shall locate the spot where the coat of arms is embedded over the Portal

With sincere respect I am very truly yours
Geo. G. Duffee"

"Hill Street Chambers,
Jersey, June 4th 1902

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter of the 15th ulto in due course & should have answered it earlier but the matters to which it refers were beyond my knowledge & I referred it to a friend of mine who is the present head of the old De Carteret family with which name as you take an interest in Jersey matters you doubtless will be familiar. He tells me the Castle of Mont Orgueil was taken by the French either by surprise or by treachery in the year 1461. The French then occupied the Eastern half of the Island of Jersey, the western half being held for the English Crown by Sir Philip de Carteret of St Ouens Manor, till the arrival

apparent. Affra Harleston, the daughter of John Harleston of Mollyns or Malling in the County of Essex, England, was the first member of the family to reach South Carolina and her name appears among those reported by Joseph West as aboard the Ship *Carolina* prepared to sail August 10th 1669.⁴ Affra Harleston had two brothers John and Charles, the latter of whom was in Carolina in 1678 but subsequently went to Barbadoes and was never heard of again. The father of Affra was John Harleston of Malling or Mollyns, County Essex, the elder brother apparently of the Secretary Robert, the second son of John Harleston of South Ossenden in the County of Essex and Jane Dauthen

of Harleston with the fleet in the year 1467. Harleston & De Carteret co-operated by sea and land & drove the French out of the Castle & Island. Mont Orgueil Castle does not bear Harleston's coat of arms but in Guilliams Heraldry Edition of 1660 Robert Harleston Secretary to the Master of the Rolls are given & are the same as you quote in your letter. Richard Harleston is described in the Royal Patent appointing him Governor of Jersey (13th year of Edward 4th) as one of the Yeomen of the Crown 'Know ye that we on the 18th day of ' January last, not only on account of the good, true, and acceptable ' services which our beloved Richard Harleston one of the Yeomen of ' the Crown has rendered us, and still continues to render us, but also ' particularly considering how he brought back to our obedience, and ' recovered our Island of Jersey from the hands of our enemies the ' French, and the great dangers labours expenses and burdens of the ' said Richard therein have granted to him the aforesaid Richard out ' of our special grace and from our certain knowledge and our own ' inclination the office of Warden Governor and, Captain of the afore- ' said Island and of our Castle of Gourey otherwise called Mont Orgueil ' and appointed him the said Richard Warden Governor and Captain ' of the same the Island & Castle' &c &c. The patent is of course in latin—the above is a translation. Harleston whilst Governor of Jersey built a tower at Mont Orgueil Castle still known as the Harleston tower but his arms were not to be seen anywhere on the Castle.

Yours truly,

F. Hawksford.

T. Jervey, Esq.,
23 Broad St,

Charleston, S C."

⁴ A list of all aboard the *Carolina*, Shaftsbury Papers, *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. 5, p. 134.

coheirs of Phillip Wentworth. Mollyns must have been the seat of Phillip Wentworth as in the "atchievement", John Harleston is described as of South Ossenden; while his son is later described as of Malling.⁵ More than one hundred years prior to this—about 1532—we find the same name and place in this County of Essex,⁶ England. By her marriage in 1672 with John Coming the mate of the *Carolina* and later Captain of the *Blessing*, plying between this Province and England, Affra⁷ became the heir to considerable estates. Upon her death in 1699, in pursuance of her husband's wishes she devised all her estate in joint tenancy to her nephew John Harleston,⁸ of Dublin, Ireland, and Elias Ball, the son of William Ball, of Devonshire, England, the half brother of John Coming. As Mrs. Coming died in 1699 and her nephew is described as of Ireland at that date and as in 1701 Elias Ball was in the Province and married to the sister of John Harleston and a resident of Comingtee plantation, the family tradition which places the arrival of John Harleston at 1699 or 1700 seems borne out. From letters to him and his replies to same soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Willis in 1707 it is apparent that he was a person of importance in the Province and that he must have occupied close personal relations with the rulers of the Province at that

⁵ See notes 2, "The Atchievement of a Gentleman," 7 and 8.

⁶ Eleanor 2^d daughter of Sir John Mundy of Checkenden in the County of Oxford to John Harleston, Esq. of South Ockenden in Essex. (*Burke's History of the Commons*, Vol. 1, p. 25.)

⁷ "A lady of eminent piety and liberality; benefactress of the Church in Carolina" * * * * "Her father's 'inventorie' shows the furniture of her early home at Mollyns from 'the seller, the parlour, the Inner parlour, the hall, the kitchen, the larder, ye great Chamber, the hall chamber, the painted chamber, the nurserie, the buttrie chambr the back chambr the gallerie' to 'the garretts,'"—Note by Langdon Cheves, Esq., to Shaftesbury Papers, *Collections S. C. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 5, p 394.

⁸ "To my nephew John Harleston of Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland the son of John Harleston late of Malling in the county of Essex in the Kingdom of England."—Will Book 1687-1710, page 23, Probate Court, Charleston Co.

time⁹. There must have also been some connection or intimacy between the Colletons and Harlestons; but their devotion to the cause of the King as against the Commons may have been the tie. At all events we find father and son of the Harlestons in turn acting as attorney for the Colletons. The release¹⁰ of lands by the Hon. John Colleton, of Barbadoes, in 1712 for the parsonage and glebe for Biggin Church executed by Captains John Harleston and Thomas Gadsden, his attorneys, is an interesting paper setting out as it does the titles of all concerned. John Harleston was appointed one of the justices of the peace by Governor Robert Johnson, June 7, 1734, and again, Mch. 26, 1737, by Lt. Governor Broughton¹¹. He was one of the trustees of the Free School at Childsberry¹². He died in Nov., 1738.¹³ By his marriage,

⁹ "The Chief Justice Mr Nicolas Trott, who is my Perticuler Ffriend in Carolina" * * * "Invited him & his wife to my Weding & set him at table with the Governor & Capt of men a ware that lay in oure harbor that saime time, & with the best of the Country"—Letter of John Harleston to John Page, subsequently Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mch. 26, 1709, *The So. Ca. Hist. and Genealog. Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 47-48.

¹⁰ Release in fee by Captains John Harleston and Thomas Gadsden to the Hon. Charles Craven, Governor, Hon. Charles Hart, Hon. Robert Gibbes, Hon. Thos. Broughton, Nicholas Trott, Richard Beresford, Arthur Middleton, Esqrs., The Rev. Gideon Johnston, clerk rector of St. Philip's Charlestown, The Rev. Dr. Francis Lejau, rector of St. James Goose Creek and Rev. Robt. Maule, clerk rector of the Parish of St. John's, Berkeley County, Colonel William Rhett, Henry Noble, Esq., Colonel George Logan, Ralph Izard, Gentleman, Captain Benjamin Quelch, Captain David Davis, William Gibbes, Merchant, Capt. Peter Slann, Charles Hill, Esq., Landgrave Joseph Morton, Hugh Hext, John Woodward, William Bull and Phillip Gendron, Gentlemen, the commissioners nominated and appointed by an Act of the Assembly of the said province ratified Nov. 3rd. 1706. (Book B 3, p. 611, R. M. C., Charleston County.)

¹¹ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, June 7, 1734, and Mch. 26, 1737.

¹² Mr James Child, of St. John's Parish, Berkeley, laid out a town on the western branch of Cooper river which was called Childsbury and afterwards Strawberry and left several legacies to promote its settlement. He gave one square for a college or university, £600 currency and a lot for a free school and house for the master. The

April 15, 1707, with Elizabeth Willis, who survived him sixteen years, he had issue:

- 1 John Harleston, *b.* Jany. 19, 1708; *d.* Nov. 26, 1767.
- 2 Nicholas " *b.* Dec. 18, 1710; *d.* Jany., 1768.
- 3 George " *b.* Jany. 4, 1713; *d.* May, 1732.
- 4 Daniel " *b.* June 29, 1715; *d.* unmarried.
- 5 Ann " *b.* February 12, 1719; *d.* May 18, 1740.
- 6 Edward " *b.* Nov. 13, 1722; *d.* Sept. 24, 1775.
- 7 Philip " *b.* Oct. 13, 1724; *d.* May 5, 1732.

John Harleston, born Jany. 19, 1708, married Hannah Child, 1740, and died Nov. 26, 1767. He succeeded his father as the head of the Harleston family, being generally designated as Captain Harleston, and in his turn in conjunction with one resident of Carolina and one in England about to sail for the Province was given a general power of attorney¹⁴ by John Colleton. A planter and an owner of the greatest portion of Harleston, a suburb of Charles Town, he was a captain¹⁵ in the Berkeley regiment of foot of which Thomas Smith, Jr., was adjutant, and by his wife, Hannah Child, to whom he was married Feby. 19, 1740, he left issue:

- 1 John Harleston, *b.* Dec. 23, 1743; *d.* at Bermuda, Mch. 16, 1768.
- 2 Isaac Child Harleston, *b.* Oct. 9, 1745; *d.* Jany. 20, 1798.
- 3 Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* Nov. 1, 1747; *d.* Nov. 13, 1830.
- 4 Margaret Harleston, *b.* Aug. 13, 1749; *d.* Nov. 28, 1819.

inhabitants subscribed a further sum of £2200 and to these was added £200 by Francis Williams. The Assembly passed an Act in 1733 erecting a free school at Childsbury. No person was eligible to be a trustee unless he subscribed £100. (McCrary's *History of So. Ca. under the Royal Government*, p. 484.)

¹³ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1738.

¹⁴ Power of attorney to John Harleston from John Colleton Mch 15, 1750, Book J J, p. 147, R. M. C., Charleston County.

¹⁵ *The S-C Gazette*, Feby. 2, 1751.

- 5 Ann Harleston, *b.* Dec. 7, 1751; *d.* Aug. 31, 1752.
- 6 Nicholas Harleston, *b.* Sept. 14, 1753.
- 7 Hannah Harleston, *b.* Jany. 29, 1755.
- 8 William Harleston, *b.* April 18, 1757; *d.* Mch. 26, 1816.
- 9 Sarah Harleston, *b.* Oct. 31, 1758; *d.* July 16, 1772.
- 10 Edward Harleston, *b.* Jany. 28, 1761; *d.* Dec. 17, 1825.

John Harleston, born Dec. 23, 1743, died at Bermuda Mch. 16, 1768, unmarried.

Isaac Child Harleston, born Oct. 9, 1745, was a member of the First Provincial Congress, held Jany. 11th-17th, 1775¹⁶; was, on June 5, 1775, elected a captain¹⁷ by a ballot of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina appointing officers for the first two regiments raised by the Province for the approaching revolution. Taken into the pay of the Continental Congress shortly after the battle of Fort Moultrie, where he served as captain, and where the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker was repulsed and the first great victory of the Revolutionary war won, he was, on Dec. 13, 1778, promoted to the rank of major of the Sixth Regiment of Continentals and served as such until the consolidation of the five infantry regiments of South Carolina into three in Feb. 1780, when he was transferred to the 2d Regt. and served to the surrender of Charles Town on May 12, 1780. Major Harleston was the intimate friend of Marion and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and his correspondence with those two distinguished men—much of it happily preserved in the original—indicates how high he stood in the affectionate regard of both. In addition, letters from Col. Roger Smith, Capt. Thomas Hall, his brother-in-law Thomas Corbett, and his younger brother

¹⁶ *The S-C Gazette*, July 23, 1775.

¹⁷ Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. I, p. 64.

William,¹⁸ portray the period with great exactness. These, together with muster rolls and reports of courts-martial, have recently been made valuable additions to the collection of the South Carolina Historical Society. Isaac Harleston was a

18 "Dr Brother

Monday, Mch. 27, 1780.

Your letter with the Indent inclosed arrived yesterday by Charles. Inclosed I send you a receipt from T. Cobia Butcher for 27 head oxen & steers 21 of which Edw^d Tanner received back by Charles who will hand to you 4 shirts 4 socks 1 yd Dowlass also 3 shirts for himself You desired in a former letter the Contents of the Boards you left to be carted to the Landing the oxen being very poor & weather rainy were the reasons it was not done otherwise the quantity might have been ascertained. I sent to Col Drayton by the Boat you lately sold him, (a soldier by the name of Smith Pataroon) 316 inch boards con'g 4353 feet 164 ps scantling 1352 feet in all 5705. There may be now at the landing Hegers Bridge & Silk Hope wood landing two such Boat Loads as the above. A mulatto fellow pataroon of a schooner John Mathews by name will bring to Chs town a Load Straw from the Bluff which you had better see into and have weighed which was not done at home on account of the hurry of the persons who wanted it for the public — I have received Jo Wigfalls money for provisions also Thomas Broughtons I have in my hands with some money Edw^d Tanner delivered and the above near £6000—also a little hard money from Capt Bethell for 25 bushels old corn 155/—⁷/₈ Bs of whom I purchased 9 Broad hoes with a discount for a little Lumber for about 500 Dollars they cost in St. Eustatius upwards of a ps of Eight each They may be dear for what I Know but princes necessity I was obliged to relieve - You desired in a former Letter to sell the Roan Colt provided 10 or 12 M Dollars could be obtained for him would advise you to decline that notion & keep him for a Saddle Horse for which purpose I think he will suit. However if that price can be had for him he shall go. I will speak to Ben Simons about those Colts. I would be glad you would let me Know where I may find all your papers that I may put them in the small red chest you lately had in Town (but now up here) to be removed if occasion Requires. Harriet & Dolly have lost their children and am afraid you will lose the latter notwithstanding all the care that has been taken of her Old prince has planted 45 acres corn & is now about potatoes. Please make my respects to Brothers Corbett & Ned & am Yours affectionately

Will Harleston"

"If a stick blue twist can be had in Chs Town do send it by the first Conveyance that is safe

Major Isaac Harleston By Charles
with a Bundle"

great horseman¹⁹ and upon the death of his cousin John, son of Edward, by a provision in John's will he became the sole owner of the celebrated imported stallion Flimnap. While the records of the findings of courts-martial approved by him show him to have been a stern disciplinarian other correspondence seems to establish the unselfishness of his service to his country when the interest of those dearest and closest to him were in consequence neglected in a measure as they thought.²⁰ With his brother officers he must have

¹⁹ "Sir,

I wish to leave two or three of my mares & a fellow to take care of them with money to purchase Grain etc.; and if it wd be no inconvenience for them to remain at one of your plantations where they cou'd have the advantage of a field, or pasture to run in" * * * "I will be greatly obliged to you for that indulgence.

You told me you were scarce of Grain, or I would have endeavour'd to have got as much of some kind or other of run as wd have lasted my mares that time, at the usual price—but as I presume this will not be convenient, if you will be good enough to instruct my fellow where he may most likely succeed in getting a supply. I will be greatly obliged to you, & it will answer equally—

A line in answer by return of the Boy will Oblige

Sir,

Yr obdt & very

hble Servt

W. Hampton

Major Harleston

Wednesday Nov. 9."— Letter from

Wade Hampton to Major Harleston from the original in the possession of S. C. Historical Society.

"Sir

As the supplies of fodder which had been laid up the last season at my Home plantation are nearly exhausted—Your mares may be much better accommodated here—& the probability of procuring such Grain as may be necessary is likewise in favor of this situation—My own mares are suffered to graze in the adjacent wood under the care of a servant who goes out with them, returning in the evening—and yours may without danger do the same under the eyes of your servant, where they will derive every advantage of a good Range—in the mean time the pasture at the other plantation will be improving & afford them plenty of Grass"&c.—Copy reply of Major Harleston endorsed on above.

²⁰ "I cannot describe the uneasiness I now feel from the answer to

been a great favorite.²¹ He died unmarried January 20, 1798.

Elizabeth Harleston, born Nov. 1, 1747, died unmarried, Nov. 30, 1830. By traditions in the family it is asserted that the grace and beauty of this lady preserved the family estate from destruction at the hands of "Mad Archie" Campbell.

Margaret Harleston, born Aug. 13, 1749, died Nov. 28, 1819. On June 8, 1769 she married Thomas Corbett merchant of Charleston, and the children of that marriage were:

- 1 Thomas Corbett, *b.* in 1770; married Eliza Harleston.
- 2 Hannah Margaret Corbett, *b.* April 2, 1775; *m.* Jacob Emilius Irving, of Ironshore, Jamaica.
- 3 Harleston Corbett, *b.* July 5, 1785
- 4 Elizabeth Corbett, *b.* May 17, 1788; *m.* James Dewar Simons.

Ann Harleston, born Dec. 17, 1751, died in infancy, Aug. 31, 1752.

Nicholas Harleston, born Sept. 14, 1752, died about 1783, unmarried.

Hannah Harleston, born Jany. 29, 1755, died unmarried.

my letters to W^m Moultrie & cannot be persuaded but you might have gained me admission into the Generals Family when I wrote first to you about it if you had spoke before Izard Middleton applied The reflections that are cast on those who remain in the country are great.
W. H."

²¹ "Dear Isaac

The Genl: & Col: if I remember were not determined to dine with you, when invited—I was there last Night—and they then, upon my taking leave—sd they sh^d see me at your Quarters at dinner to day—this hint I give that you may exert yourself for Eels & fresh Butter of which the Genl: & Col: are very fond—Shubrick is to land at your wharf—Remind me when I see you of a small anecdote of Col: Wigfall
Y^{rs} R. Smith
Mondy morng—"

William Harleston, born April 18, 1757, died March 26, 1816. He served in the Revolution, and before his majority was in charge of the plantations accounting to his elder brother Isaac in model business letters. He was an ambitious youth as may be inferred from the letter signed "W H" of which he was the author. He was twice married; first to Miss Pinckney, who died childless, and second to Sarah Quash by whom he had issue:

- 1 Hannah Child Harleston.
- 2 Sarah Hasell Harleston, *b.* Dec. 23, 1800; *d.* July 12, 1865.
- 3 Constantia Harleston, *b.* ———; *d.* 1824.
- 4 William Harleston, *b.* ———; *d.* 1874.
- 5 John Harleston, *b.* Nov. 15, 1805; *d.* Aug. 26, 1877.

Hannah Child Harleston was born about 1797. She married Wm. L. Moultrie. Neither the date of her birth nor death has been preserved exactly.

Sarah Hasell Harleston, born Dec. 23, 1800, died July 12, 1865. She married, on Dec 2, 1824, Benjamin Huger, M. D., the son of Major Benjamin Huger who was killed at the lines of Charles Town May 11, 1779. The children of that marriage were:

- 1 William Harleston Huger, *b.* May 20, 1826.
- 2 Eliza Huger, *b.* Oct. 19, 1828.
- 3 Sarah Quash Huger, *b.* Jany. 24, 1834.
- 4 Benjamin Frost Huger, *b.* July 21, 1836; *d.* Mch. 10, 1887.

Constantia Harleston, died in 1824, unmarried.

William Harleston, died at "The Hut", Cooper River, in 1874. unmarried.

John Harleston, born Nov. 15, 1805; died Aug. 26, 1877, at "Ellwood", Cooper River.

Sarah Harleston, the fifth daughter of the second John Harleston, was born Oct. 31, 1758. She died unmarried July 16, 1772.

Edward Harleston, the youngest son of the second John Harleston, was born January 28, 1761, and died Dec. 17, 1825. On May 31, 1787, he married Annabella Moultrie, the daughter James Moultrie, British Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of East Florida, by whom he had issue:

- 1 John Harleston, *b.* Aug. 10, 1790; *d.* Oct. 29, 1790.
- 2 Hannah H. Harleston, *b.* Dec. 9, 1791.
- 3 Edward Harleston, *b.* Dec. 25, 1794; *d.* Feby. 11, 1871.
- 4 John Harleston, *b.* Mch. 14, 1797; *d.* Sept. 11, 1831.
- 5 Cecilia Harleston, *b.* Nov. 22, 1791; *d.* Oct. 26, 1800.
- 6 Annabella Harleston, *b.* Feby. 16, 1802; *d.* Mch. 18, 1802.

John Harleston, born Aug. 10, 1790, died Oct. 29, 1790.

Hannah H. Harleston, born Dec. 9, 1791; married, on 23d November, 1815, Robert Hasell Quash and died Nov. 9, 1862. The children of the marriage were:

- 1 Annabella Harleston Quash *b.* Sept. 25, 1818; *d.* Dec. 29, 1818.
- 2 Robert Hasell Quash, *b.* Feby 13, 1820; *d.* Mch. 11, 1851.
- 3 Hannah Harleston Quash, *b.* Jany. 23, 1822; *d.* Oct. 14, 1857.
- 4 Sarah Annabella Quash, *b.* Feby. 27, 1824.
- 5 Constantia Harleston Quash, *b.* Mch. 10, 1826.
- 6 Edward Harleston Quash, *b.* Nov. 14, 1828; *d.* April 27, 1858.
- 7 Elizabeth Margaret Quash, *b.* Aug. 11, 1831; *d.* May 29, 1833.

Edward Harleston, born Dec. 25, 1794, died February 11, 1871, was twice married; first to Georgianna W. Doughty, on Mch. 3, 1818; by whom he had issue:

- 1 Edward Wentworth Harleston, *b.* May 30, 1819; *d.* Mch. 20, 1823.
- 2 Selina Doughty Harleston, *b.* Sept. 11, 1820; *d.* Nov. 30, 1822.
- 3 Cecilia Stanton Harleston, *b.* Oct. 19, 1822; *d.* Dec. 5, 1822.

By his second marriage, contracted Jany. 26, 1826, with Anna Isabella Huger he had issue:

- 1 Annabella Moultrie Harleston, *b.* Febry. 7, 1827.
- 2 Lucy Harleston, *b.* Aug. 28, 1828; *d.* Mch. 20, 1855.
- 3 Elizabeth Huger Harleston, *b.* June 26, 1830.
- 4 John Harleston, *b.* Oct. 25, 1831.
- 5 Cecilia Moultrie Harleston, *b.* Nov. 28, 1833.
- 6 Edward Harleston, *b.* Dec. 20, 1835; *d.* Oct. 30, 1891.
- 7 Hannah Harleston, *b.* Jany. 18, 1838.
- 8 Frank Huger Harleston, *b.* Dec. 7, 1839; *d.* Nov. 24, 1863.
- 9 Frances Motte Harleston, *b.* Nov. 11, 1841.
- 10 Mary Huger Harleston, *b.* Mch. 20, 1845.

Annabella Moultrie Harleston, born Febry. 7, 1827, married T. G. Prioleau.

Lucy Harleston, born Aug. 28, 1828, died March 20, 1855, married R. C. Laurens.

Elizabeth Huger Harleston, born June 6, 1830, married J. F. Prioleau.

John Harleston, born Oct. 25, 1831, was in Texas at the time of the secession of South Carolina, but returning to his native state enlisted in the Vigilant Rifles and was with that command on Jany 9, 1861, when the *Star of the West* was repulsed in her attempt to enter Charleston harbor with men and munitions of war. Embarking on the Confederate privateering schooner *Savannah* he was, on June 3, 1861, captured and taken to New York, where he was tried for

piracy, and for eight months imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. On his exchange he served with the Charleston Light Dragoons. He was struck by a fragment of shell while carrying dispatches from Battery Wagner to Battery Gregg but remained on duty and upon the attack on Gregg fell in with the 27th Georgia and aided in the repulse given to the Federals Sept. 5, 1863. Not long after this he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the First South Carolina regiment of Artillery (Regulars), Col. Alfred Rhett commanding, and served in this regiment. Upon the evacuation of Charleston, when serving as infantry at Aversboro, he was in command of his company carrying into action 62 men with only 28 reporting at the close of the day. Was captured by the Federals four days after the battle of Bentonville. After the war he engaged in business in Charleston where he has since resided.

Cecilia Moultrie Harleston, born Nov. 28, 1833, married Henry B. Mazyck and, upon his death, W. C. Rivers.

Edward Harleston, born Dec. 20, 1835, died Oct. 30, 1891, was first sergeant of the Charleston Light Dragoons when, in March, 1862, the company was mustered into Confederate service and two years later, on the promotion of Captain Rutledge to the colonelcy of the 4th S. C. Cav. became Junior 2d lieutenant and served through the campaigns in Virginia, being in command of the company from June, 1864, to the close of the war. He died Oct. 30, 1891. On June 6, 1871 he married Eleanor C. Harleston by whom he had issue:

- 1 Edward Harleston, *b.* Mch. 1, 1872.
- 2 Eleanor Gaillard Harleston, *b.* March 29, 1873.
- 3 John Harleston, *b.* April 17, 1874
- 4 Francis Huger Harleston, *b.* July 3, 1877.
- 5 Anna Isabella Harleston, Dec. 18, 1881.

Hannah Harleston, the daughter of Edward, was born January 18, 1838.

Francis Huger Harleston, born Dec. 7, 1839, was killed at Fort Sumter, Nov. 24, 1863.

"Young, gallant, sage in council, swift in fight
O'er a bright day falls a too early night."

A first honor graduate at the South Carolina Military Academy in 1860, he rose to the rank of captain of Co. D, First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery. High in the estimation of his superior officers,²² he crowded into his young life a wealth of service²³ and died in the line of duty, being struck by a shell while examining the fortifications of the fort in the defense of which he so gallantly assisted.

Frances Motte Harleston, was born Nov. 11, 1841.

Mary Huger Harleston, was born Mch. 20, 1845.

John Harleston, the third son of Edward, the youngest son of John, the eldest son of the first settler, was born March 14, 1797, and died Sept. 11, 1831. He married Elizabeth Cordes Febry. 25, 1819, by whom he had issue:

- 1 John Moultrie Harleston, *b.* Jany. 2, 1820; *d.* April 4, 1895.
- 2 Thomas Cordes Harleston, *b.* June 7, 1821; *d.* Aug. 27, 1891.

²² In a dispatch of Nov. 20, 1863 Major Elliott, his commander, wrote: "I respectfully request that, if practicable, Captain Harleston be retained here until the dark nights have entirely passed by. His removal just at this time will be a great misfortune to me, as I am greatly dependent upon his watchfulness and ability." (*Johnson's Defense of Charleston Harbor*, p. 177.)

²³ "Prominent in every action from the beginning of the war, he won the praise of all who served with him, for he combined in remarkable degree the best qualities of a spirited, sagacious soldier with those of a true and gentle friend. This accomplished officer fell before completing his twenty-fourth year. His State lost him from among the flower of her youth, and the Confederacy had no better young soldier in all her armies."—*Johnson's Defense of Charleston Harbor*, p. 178.

3 Edward Isaac Harleston, *b.* Dec. 31, 1827; *d.* Oct. 5, 1832.

4 Elizabeth Ann Harleston, *b.* April 3, 1830; *d.* Dec. 29, 1885.

John Moultrie Harleston, born Jany. 2, 1820, received a military education at West Point; was colonel of the 13th Regiment of So. Ca. Militia and Chief of Police under Wm. Porcher Miles, Mayor of Charleston. In the war of Secession he entered service as 1st Lieutenant of the Vigilant Rifles. He married Mrs. Eleanor Gourdin, nee Gaillard, by whom he had issue:

1 Mary Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* July 23, 1843.

2 Sarah Gaillard Harleston, *b.* July 13, 1845.

3 Eleanor Cordes Harleston, *b.* June 28, 1846.

4 Martha Selina Harleston, *b.* Oct. 25, 1848; *d.* July 18, 1897.

Mary Elizabeth Harleston, born July 23, 1843, married Henry Cordes Boylston.

Sarah Gaillard Harleston, was born July 13, 1845.

Eleanor Cordes Harleston, born June 28, 1846, married Edward Harleston.

Martha Selina Harleston, born Oct. 23, 1848, married J. B. Waring, and died July 18, 1897.

Thomas Cordes Harleston, the second son of John, the third son of Edward, the youngest son of John, the eldest son of the first settler, was born June 7, 1821, and died August 27, 1890. He was twice married; first to E. S. Barksdale, by whom he had issue:

1 Elizabeth Barksdale Harleston, *b.* ———; *d.* April 29, 1851.

His second wife was Ann Ball Simons, by whom he had issue:

1 John Simons Harleston, *b.* Dec. 12, 1855.

Edward Isaac Harleston, was born Dec. 27, 1827, and died Oct. 5, 1832.

Elizabeth Ann Harleston, was born April 30, 1830, and died Dec. 29, 1885.

Nicholas Harleston, the second son of the first settler, was born Dec. 18, 1710, was a captain in the Berkeley Regiment of foot²⁴ and was twice married; first to Sarah Child, Jany. 28, 1732, by whom he had issue:

1 John Harleston, *b.* about 1733; *d.* 1790.

2 Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* 1735; *d.* Oct., 1768.

By his second wife, Ann Ashby, to whom he was married Sept. 9, 1756, he had issue:

1 Ashby Harleston, *b.* Oct. 16, 1758.

2 Sarah Harleston.

3 Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* April 18, 1763; *d.* Sept. 29, 1763.

4 Nicholas Harleston, *b.* July, 1768; *d.* Oct. 31, 1832.

John Harleston, the eldest son of Nicholas, and known as John Harleston, Sr., to distinguish him from his cousin John, the son of Edward, was born about 1733 and in 1768 was with his uncle Edward one of the Anti-rescindors.²⁵ A colonel of militia of South Carolina during the Revolutionary war, under Moultrie he served at the siege of Charles Town by Prévost.²⁶ The date of Col. Harleston's connection with the armed resistance to Great Britain is not fixed as positively as that of his relative Major Isaac, but it was from a very early period.²⁷ This John Harleston has been confused

²⁴ *The So. Ca. Gazette*, Febry 2, 1751.

²⁵ McCrady's *South Carolina under the Royal Government*, page 610.

²⁶ "Col. John Harleston will remain at Cumming's creek with Capts. Linning's and Waring's companies, and detach a corporal's guard to the little battery, to the southwest of his post."—Orders of General Moultrie May 16, 1779, Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 449.

²⁷ See letter of Henry Laurens to "Capt. John Harleston", Sept. 12, 1775, Vol. I. of this magazine, p. 203.

by many with his cousin John who served in Virginia. Col. Harleston was evidently captured at the fall of Charles Town.²⁸ On April 24, 1766, he married Elizabeth Faucheraud, by whom he had issue:

- 1 Sarah Harleston.
- 2 Jane Harleston.
- 3 Elizabeth Harleston.

Sarah Harleston was born ——. She married Dr. William Reid and died ——.

Jane Harleston was born ——. She married Edward Rutledge and died ——.

Elizabeth Harleston was born ——. She married Thomas Corbett, Jr. by whom she had issue:

- 1 John Harleston Corbett, *b.* Febry. 6, 1799.
- 2 Margaret Harleston Corbett, *b.* in 1805.
- 3 Thomas Corbett, *b.* July 14, 1807; *d.* in 1846.

Elizabeth Ann Harleston was born ——. She married Benjamin Smith, Dec. 2, 1759, and died Oct., 1768.

Ashby Harleston was born Oct. 20, 1758, and died unmarried.

Sarah Harleston, born ——, died ——, unmarried.

Elizabeth Harleston was born April 18, 1763, and died Sept. 29, 1763.

Ann Harleston was born Febry, 27, 1766; died ——.

Nicholas Harleston was born July 24, 1768; died Oct. 31, 1832. He married Ann Olney Somers Mch. 6, 1794, by whom he had issue:

²⁸ John Harleston's estate was amerced in 1782, 12%. (*The American Loyalists*, by Lorenzo Sabine, p. 348.)

- 1 James Burn Harleston, *b.* July 5, 1795; *d.* Sept. 21, 1828.
- 2 Ann Harleston, *b.* Jany. 3, 1797; *d.* Jany. 5, 1860.
- 3 Susan Somers Harleston, *b.* July 20, 1798; *d.* July 21, 1850.
- 4 Nicholas Harleston, *b.* Febry. 27, 1800; *d.* Nov. 28, 1853.
- 5 Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* Dec. 4, 1801; *d.* April 2, 1890.
- 6 John Ashby Harleston, *b.* Febry. 28, 1804; *d.* in 1833.
- 7 Mary Deas Harleston, *b.* Dec. 29, 1805; *d.* Nov. 16, 1813.
- 8 Somers Harleston, *b.* Dec. 30, 1807; *d.* Jany. 19, 1876.
- 9 Ashby Harleston, *b.* April 5, 1810; *d.* Nov. 1, 1813.
- 10 Olney Harleston, *b.* April 14, 1814; *d.* Oct. 9, 1890.

James Burn Harleston was born July 5, 1795. He died Sept. 21, 1828, unmarried.

Ann Harleston, born Jany. 3, 1797, and died January 5, 1860, married Archibald S. Brown, Dec. 15, 1818, and the children of this marriage were:

- 1 Nancy H. Brown.
- 2 Elizabeth H. Brown.
- 3 Anna C. Brown.
- 4 N. Harleston Brown.
- 5 Charles D. Brown.
- 6 Seaman D. Brown.

Nicholas Harleston was born February 27, 1800, and died Nov. 28, 1853, unmarried.

Elizabeth Harleston was born Dec. 4, 1801, and died April 2, 1890, unmarried. Her recorded recollections of many events connected with the Revolution correct some errors by which her progenitor Col. John Harleston has been confounded with his cousin Jack who served in Virginia.

John Ashby Harleston was born February 20, 1804, and died unmarried.

Mary Deas Harleston was born Dec. 29, 1805, and died Nov. 16, 1813.

Somers Harleston was born Dec. 30, 1807, and died January 19, 1876. He was twice married; first to Sarah Jane Heriot, by whom he had issue:

1 Eliza Futhy Harleston, *b.* April 8, 1833; *d.* Sept. 8, 1840.

2 Nicholas Somers Harleston, *b.* Mch. 22, 1835; *d.* Dec. 12, 1838.

By his second marriage with Elizabeth Porcher Haig, he had issue:

1 Ann Porcher Harleston, *b.* Aug. 12, 1839; *d.* Aug. 6, 1841.

2 Ann Olney Harleston, *b.* Mch. 12, 1842.

3 Robert Haig Harleston, *b.* Aug. 29, 1845.

4 Susan Porcher Harleston, *b.* Jany. 24, 1847.

5 Susan Elizabeth Harleston, *b.* Oct. 16, 1849.

6 Mary Ashby Harleston, *b.* Nov. 8, 1851; *d.* July 14, 1899.

7 Ellen Heriot Harleston, *b.* July 9, 1853.

8 Alexyin Haig Harleston, *b.* Sept. 29, 1855; *d.* May 2, 1856.

9 Nicholas Somers Harleston, *b.* April 22, 1858; *d.* Oct. 22, 1862.

10 John Mitchell Harleston, *b.* July 9, 1860; *d.* Nov. 13, 1862.

11 Laurens Toomer Harleston, *b.* Dec. 18, 1863; *d.* Febry. 13, 1899.

Ann Porcher Harleston was born Aug. 12, 1839, and died Aug. 6, 1841.

Ann Olney Harleston was born March 12, 1842.

Robert Haig Harleston, born August 29, 1845, married Sophie Haskell Venning, by whom he had issue:

- 1 Olivia Huger Harleston, *b.* July, 1886.
- 2 Robert Haig Harleston, *b.* Jany. 1890.

Susan Porcher Harleston, born Jany. 24, 1847, married B. C. Webb.

Susan Elizabeth Harleston, born Oct. 16, 1849, married Wm. S. M. Lesesne.

Mary Ashby Harleston was born Nov. 8, 1851; and died July 14, 1899.

Ellen Heriot Harleston, born July 9, 1853, married John Christopher Mitchell.

Laurens Toomer Harleston, born Dec. 18, 1863, and died February 13, 1899, married Louisa Johnson and left no issue.

George Harleston, the third son of John Harleston, the first settler, was born June 4, 1713, and died May 5, 1732.

Daniel Harleston, the fourth son of John Harleston, the first settler, was born January 29, 1715, and died unmarried prior to 1754.

Ann Harleston, the only daughter of John Harleston, the first settler, was born February 12, 1719, and died May 18, 1740. She married Jonathan Scott in 1737, and the children of this marriage were:

- 1 John Scott.
- 2 Ann Scott.

Edward Harleston, the fifth son of the first settler, was born Nov. 13, 1722, and died Sept. 24, 1775. He had been elected a delegate²⁹ to the Second Provincial Congress, held

²⁹ *The So. Ca. Gazette*, Sept. 7, 1775.

in South Carolina in November, 1775. He married Miss Moore, a daughter of Roger Moore, Esq., of Cape Fear, North Carolina, and by her had one son, with regard to whose education his will, executed in 1769, indicates the distinct change which had taken place in his sentiments for the old country.³⁰ This son was his only child:

1 John Harleston, *b.* about 1756; *d.* 1783.

John Harleston, known as John Harleston, Jr., in contradistinction to John Harleston, Sr., the son of Nicholas, was born about 1756, and married Elizabeth Lynch, the daughter of Thomas Lynch, Sr., about May 1, 1777.³¹ Although quite young at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war the family tradition that he served seems borne out by circumstances connected with his will which was executed near Petersburg in Virginia Mch. 22, 1781, and witnessed by three South Carolinians one of whom was one of the earliest appointees of the Provincial Congress, Nicholas Eveleigh, captain at Fort Moultrie, and later designated a Deputy Adjutant General. Harleston's will was executed at a time and place which would seem to indicate that with his three South Carolina friends he was serving under Baron de Steuben when the latter disputed with General Phillips his advance on Petersburg and skirmished with him near that city. In some of the traditions of the family he is confounded with his cousin John, and dubbed Colonel Harleston, but in the recollections of Miss Elizabeth Harleston, born in 1801, and the daughter of the cousin to whom he gave a contingent remainder in his

³⁰ "And I will that my said son shall be as genteely educated as possible in the Province until he shall arrive at the age of eighteen"

* * "and afterwards if my executors shall see fit they may send him Home to England for improvement."

³¹ Marriage settlement will Book 1774-1779, p. 438.

"The following Marriages were solemnized here last Week, viz. Between John Harleston, jun. Esq; and Miss Elizabeth Lynch, Daughter of the late Honourable Thomas Lynch, one of our first Delegates to the Continental Congress"—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Monday, May 5, 1777.

will, while remembering also the most military member of the Harleston family,³² to whom he left his moiety of the imported stallion Flimnap having especially excepted this from the bequest to his widow of all of his "horses stallions geldings plate and personal property", he is clearly distinguished from Colonel John.

Philip Harleston, who was born October 13, 1724, and died May 5, 1732, unmarried, was the last child born to John Harleston, the first settler.

³² "In the name of the one Eternal and Almighty Being who created the World by the word of his Power and supports the same by the unerring Dictates of his Wisdom, I John Harleston the younger of St John's Parish in Berkeley County South Carolina at present being in the neighborhood of Petersburg in Virginia do make and ordain this writing to be my last will and testament" * * * * *

"Also my moiety of the above mentioned stud horse Flimnap as also my wearing gold watch and the old family watch I give unto my cousin Isaac Harleston, son of John Harleston deceased."—Will Book A. p. 187, Probate Court, Charleston County. See also p. 134 of this Magazine.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

BREWTON.—Dr. Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, of Cherokee, N. C., formerly of Savannah, Ga., has lately published a volume on the Habersham family and other families, in which he has given an account of the distinguished Brewton family of South Carolina and their connections, the Pinckneys and Joneses, that does not harmonize with the genealogical history of that family which was published in this magazine for April 1901; in fact Dr. Bulloch's statements and figures upset the records of South Carolina, for his account is completely at variance with our records—abstracts and extracts from which were presented to substantiate almost every single statement made in our Brewton genealogy, and these abstracts and extracts Dr. Bulloch has either completely ignored or incorrectly quoted or used.

Dr. Bulloch puts Mrs. Susannah Porter, whom he says was "born Pinckney", down as the first wife of Col. Miles Brewton and the mother of his six children. Our genealogy, substantiated by abstracts submitted from records, shows conclusively that Mrs. Susannah Porter was his second wife and not the mother of any of his six children. We showed that Mathew Porter, the first husband of Mrs. Brewton, died between Nov. 15, 1717, and June 20, 1718, the dates of the making and probating of his will. Necessarily her marriage to Col. Brewton took place later. Col. Brewton's eldest child, Robert, was born in 1698, as we showed by his death notice; his second child was married prior to Nov. 8, 1720, on which date her first husband was buried; his third child was married July 10, 1722; his fourth child, Ruth, who married William Pinckney, January 6, 1725, was born in

1704, as shown by her death notice; his fifth child was married March 28, 1733, and his sixth child was married January 16, 1734; thus precluding the possibility of any of them having been children by Mrs. Porter. As shown by her death notice Mrs. Porter was born in 1671, and was therefore in the neighborhood of fifty when she married Col. Brewton. The death notice also states that when she died in 1741 she had been in the Province thirty six years which would have made her arrival in South Carolina about the year 1705. She could not have been a daughter of Thomas Pinckney, the founder of the South Carolina Pinckneys, for he was about her own age, came to South Carolina a single man, in April, 1692, and married Miss Cotesworth about the time that Miles Brewton married his first wife, and a document on record in Charleston indicates that Mrs. Porter's maiden name was Gorter.

On page 139 Dr. Bulloch says: "Robert and Millicent Brewton had Mary, who married, 1720, Joseph Jones (who died 1751), had John Jones, born 1720. John Jones married Miss Pinckney, daughter of Wm. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and had: I. Millicent Jones, born 1745; died April 23, 1829; married John Colcock, of Charleston, S. C., 1768 (who died August 21, 1783). II. Maj. John Jones, born January, 1749; married Mary Sharpe, December 28, 1769".

In that paragraph Dr. Bulloch not only sets aside every record we cited, but sets common sense at defiance. If Robert Brewton was born in 1697, as Dr. Bulloch records; how could he possibly have had a daughter old enough to marry Joseph Jones in 1720? The St. Philip's Parish register records the birth of Mary Brewton, daughter of Robert and Millicent Brewton, Nov. 3, 1720 (Pretty youthful bride!) and the Christ Church Parish register records her marriage to Joseph Jones January 6, 1742, and Col. Miles Brewton, in his will, mentions his "grand-daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Jones". A family Bible owned by a descendant records the birth of Millicent Jones in 1744 and of John

Jones in 1749 and the death of their father Joseph Jones in 1751. Dr. Bulloch has set the generations back and put in one that never existed, and makes the imaginary John Jones marry a Miss Pinckney, daughter of Maj. William Pinckney; but we furnished ample proof as to the names of Maj. Pinckney's children and who they married, and not one married a Jones. But in order to show how Mr. Dunwoody Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., figures it out that Maj. John Jones, who was killed at the siege of Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779, was a son of a Pinckney mother he gives a sketch of the Pinckney family which does not accord with a single record, published or unpublished, that we have ever seen concerning that illustrious family. He gives as the eldest son of Thomas Pinckney, the emigrant, "Charles Cotesworth, who had Col. Charles Cotesworth, Jr., who commanded a regiment at the siege of Savannah, Ga., 1779, and mentions in a letter written home this fact: 'My cousin, Jack Jones, is among the killed.' " Now Col. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who commanded the 1st S. C. Continental regiment during the greater part of the Revolution, was the first of that full name, but neither he nor his regiment was at the siege of Savannah. That regiment was kept at Fort Moultrie at that time to protect Charles Town. But Maj. Jones did have a first cousin at the siege of Savannah, Lieutenant Charles Pinckney, of the Charles Town Regiment (militia), and he was doubtless the man who wrote of the death of Maj. Jones. Major Jones's mother was Mary, daughter of Robert Brewton, and Lieut. Charles Pinckney's mother was Frances, daughter of Robert Brewton, and Major William Pinckney was the uncle-in-law of these respective mothers as well as the father of Lieut. Charles Pinckney's father.

JOSHUA HETT SMITH.—In the January issue of this magazine was printed a letter from Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman to Lt. Col. John Laurens in which the former gave an account of the treason of Arnold and the capture of André and men-

tioned (See page 21) one "Jo: Smith (who married in Charlestown and lived near Kings ferry)" as an accomplice. This was Joshua Hett Smith, a lawyer by profession, a son of William Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, 1763-1769, and a brother of William Smith, the then Chief Justice of New York. He was born May 27, 1749, and married, in 1770, Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, of Charles Town, S. C.¹

He was not hanged as Col. Tilghman supposed that he would be, but was acquitted.² He died in 1818, leaving one child Sarah Gordon Smith—a son, Joshua Gordon Smith, having predeceased him.

THOMSON.—In the sketch of Col. William Thomson published in the April issue of this magazine the statement was made on page 103 that Col. Thomson had resigned the colonelcy of the 3rd Regiment in the autumn of 1778, and certain circumstantial evidence was given, in Note bb on the same page, to substantiate that statement; but since then the following document has been found among the papers left by Maj. Isaac Harleston, of the 2d Regiment, which have lately been presented to the South Carolina Historical Society by Mr. John Harleston, which shows that Col. Thomson was

¹ "Lately was married at New-York, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, son of the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Esq; deceased, of that Place, to Miss ELIZABETH GORDON, eldest Daughter of JOHN GORDON, Esq; of this Town—A very amiable young Lady."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, November 29, 1770. One John Gordon, of Charles Town, had married one of Judge Smith's daughters a few years before, as will be seen by the following notice:

"On Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN GORDON, of this town, merchant, was married to Miss KATHARINE SMITH, a daughter of the honourable William Smith, Esq; of New York."—*Ibid*, Monday, March 16, 1767.

² See *The Crisis of the Revolution*, by William Abbott (New York, 1899).

Mr. Abbott states that Elizabeth Gordon was of "Belvedere", S. C., but, of course, "Belvedere" was only her father's plantation. Our Northern writers seem unable to comprehend our Southern custom of naming plantation homes.

still in service at the time of the consolidation of the five South Carolina infantry regiments into three:

“ On public Service
To
The Commanding Officer
In Command
At Haddrells point

General orders february 11 1780.

Whereas the Honble the Continental Congress have resolved that the number of Batalions of infantry of this state shall be reduced to three.— The General and the Governor, to whom the mode of Reduction and arrangement was Committed, have appointed the following field Officers

Col: C: C: Pinckney	{ to the first Lt Col Scott Major Pinckney	Lieut Colo! Marion } to the Major Harleston } 2d Regt.
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Colo! Thompson Lieut Col: Henderson Major Hyrne	}	To the Third Rgiment
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And the General and Governor having Left the Appointment of the Captains to the above field Officers, a Majority of them have agreed, that twenty seven Captains oldest in service as Commissioned Officers shall be retained, and Captains Turner, Theus, Elliott, Hext, Lining, Gadsden, Williamson,¹ [One or two names obliterated] “Levacher, Moultrie, Mazyck, R. B. Baker, preveaux, Gray, Mayson, Roux, F. Warley, Smith, Goodwin, Farrar, Lidle, Shubrick, George Warley, Buchanan, Baker of the 6th and Pollard¹ of the same appearing to be the oldest in Service (Except Capt. Caldwell, Tolles, and Hennington,² who have not signified their Intention to Continue in the Service Since their releasement from Captivity—and Captains—St Martin and Hampton,³ The former of whom Chooses to decline, and the latter is supposed from his long absence to have quitted the Service” [About six words obliterated.] “Captains in the Three retained Regiments—each Officer to Continue in the Regiment to which he now belongs, except those of the fifth & sixth who are to fill up the vacancies in the retained Regiments, the Senior Officers going to the oldest and if any of them

¹ George Turner, Simeon Theus, Joseph Elliott, William Hext, Charles Lining, Thomas Gadsden, John Williamson, Levacher de St. Marie, Thomas Moultrie, Daniel Mazyck, Richard Bohun Baker, Adrian Proveaux, Peter Gray, Richard Mason, Albert Roux, Felix Warley, John Carraway Smith, Uriah Goodwyn, Field Farrar, George Liddell, Thomas Shubrick, George Warley, John Buchanan, Jesse Baker, and Richard Pollard.

² William Caldwell, Oliver Towles and John Hennington.

³ Henry Hampton, subsequently a militia colonel under Sumter and then a colonel of State troops (ten months men) under Sumter.

should die or quite the service The vacancies so happening shall First be filled by" [obliterated] "of the field officers of the Regiment the instant such vacancy may happen, shall have Companies in the new arrangement thereby completely adopted.

And Whereas some of the officers above named may Choose now to retire from the Service—any vacancy—happening by" [obliterated] "shall be filled up by the Supernumerary" [obliterated] "according to seniority in Service during the" [obliterated] "public—Good and Justice to those Supernumeraries who wishes to be retained, will prompt them to declare their intentions immediately. in which case they will be put on the list of Supernumeraries and their places filled accordingly.

A. Dellient B M:"

TREZEVANT.—The following additions and corrections are offered to the Trezevant genealogy published in the January issue of this magazine:

John Trezevant (20) not only attended the "College and Academy at Philadelphia" but graduated at Princeton. His full name was John Timothy Trezevant, for in the collection of the South Carolina Historical Society there is a letter written by him which is signed "John T. Trezevant".

Martha Trezevant (58) married late in life a lawyer named Richardson, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Octavus Undecimus (64) was the name of the twelfth child of Peter Trezevant (25).

Charles Simmons Trezevant (80) married Mary Jane Dunham, not Mary McDonald, and their daughter Mary Trezevant (122), *b.* March 4, 1857, *m.* Douglas Sloan.

James Peter (82) was the name of the third son of John Farquhar Trezevant (55), not Peter James.

Elizabeth Catharine (83) was the name of the eldest daughter of John Farquhar Trezevant (55), not Elizabeth Willoughby. She died June 13 (not 5th), 1885.

Charlotte Gignilliat Trezevant (84), married, Feb. 14, 1838, Norman Page Gignilliat, who was not a physician but a rice planter.

Dr. George Sewell Trezevant (91) had another dau. than those given on pages 54 and 55, Lucy Mary, who *m.* Franklin M. Mikell, of Sumter, S. C. (Issue.)

William Howell Trezevant (97), twelfth child of Dr. D. H. Trezevant (57), married *Fanny* Hammond, of Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 10, 1875. He died at 12 o'clock M., April 22, 1902, at his home in Marietta, Ga.

Lucy Mary Trezevant (99), was the thirteenth child of Dr. D. H. Trezevant (57). She was born April 14, 1849. The fourteenth was a son named Theodore Henry, *b.* July 31, 1851, who *d. unm. and s. p.* Robert Gilchrist Trezevant (98) was the fifteenth child and a son who died in infancy was the sixteenth.

Norman Gilbert Gignilliat (125) was *b.* Dec. 3, 1838, not 1839.

Caroline Barbara Gignilliat (126) was *b.* Feb. 13, 1840, not 1841.

George Warren Gignilliat (130) was *b.* (according to his own statement) January 17, 1854, not 1853.

Mrs. Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat (84) had three children not named in the list of her children given on page 52. They were:

John Trezevant Gignilliat, *b.* March 31, 1843; *d.* Oct. 28, 1853.

William Henry Gignilliat, *b.* June 25, 1849; *d.* Nov. 26, 1853.

Charlotte Trezevant Gignilliat, *b.* Dec. 20, 1860; *d.* June 11, 1862.

Mary Taylor (152), who married Thomas S. Davant, had no middle name.

A MONUMENT TO GENERAL SUMTER.—Congressman A. F. Lever, of the Seventh South Carolina District, has introduced into Congress a bill to appropriate \$25,000 for a monument to Gen. Sumter, at Sumter, S. C. It is but right that this bill should pass and that these United States should at last recognize the great service that Gen. Sumter rendered this country in 1780 and 1781 and pass this bill. A study of Gen. McCrady's two volumes on *South Carolina in the Revolution* will convince any careful student of American history that Gen. Sumter's services were second in value only to Washington's.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

REGISTER OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1893-1901. (New York, MCML.)

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Vol. I. (Dalton, Ga., 1902.)

This volume consists for the most part of reprints of the historical and genealogical questions and answers that had formerly appeared in the historical and genealogical department conducted by Joseph Habersham Chapter, in *The Constitution*, of Atlanta, Ga. These papers would have been valuable in the hands of a well informed historian or professional genealogist, but they were published and republished as they were, with all of their errors. That gives us a volume that will do incalculable harm. People will read this volume and accept the most absurd and inaccurate statements as history and all the reliable works of all time to come will never stamp out the wrong impressions. False as it is we cannot kill Weems's so called *Life of Marion*. In spite of incontrovertable records to the contrary, Mrs. Poyas's accounts of Governor Blake's children and the Landgrave Smith and other families are accepted as correct by the unthinking. One has only to compare the Capers records given in this volume to those given in this magazine for October, 1901, to find a proof of the unreliability of the former.

CHARLES SUMNER AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. By D. H. Chamberlain. A review of parts of an address by Mr. Charles Francis Adams before the New York Historical Society, November 19, 1901. Boston, W. B. Clarke & Co.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April, 1902.

Contains a copy of the treaty made "At a meeting of the principal Chiefs & Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, with John Stuart, Esqr, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, &c., at Lochabor, So. Carolina, October 18th, 1770."

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April, 1902.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April, 1902.

Popp's Journal, 1777-1783, the first instalment of which covers seventeen pages contains this interesting entry, he being then in New York:

"May 26.—Received news that Gen^l Clinton had captured Charleston in South Carolina with Gen^l Lincoln, 6000, men, 200 cannon and many ships."

A fac simile is also given of the first number ("den 6 Mey. 1732.") of *Philadelphische Zeitung*, the first German newspaper published in America. "The enterprise, for lack of support, proved unsuccessful; for when the second number was issued, June 24, 1732, it was announced that under fifty subscriptions had been secured." It was published by "B. Francklin in der Marck-strass," and "L. Timothée" was its editor. The latter subsequently removed to Charles Town, S. C., and revived *The South-Carolina Gazette*, which had suspended publication upon the 8th of September 1733 in consequence of the death of Thomas Whitmarsh its publisher. The first number "Printed by L. Timothée in Church-Street" appeared "Saturday, February 2, 1733-4", but with the issue of April 6, 1734, the printer's name was changed to "Lewis Timothy" and so it remained to the day of his death.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, April, 1902.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April, 1902.

The West Virginia Historical Magazine, April, 1902.

The Trinity Archive, Trinity College, Durham, N. C., March, 1902.

The Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, Burlington, Vt., April, 1902.

Acadiensis, St. John, N. B., April, 1902.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, April, 1902.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, March, 1902.

Publications of the Southern History Association, March, 1902.

Fifteen pages are devoted to "A Bibliography of the Women Writers of South Carolina", by A. S. Salley, Jr. This constitutes, by no means, a full list of books by or about South Carolina women.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, April, 1902.

The Iowa Historical Record, April, 1902.

Annals of Iowa, April, 1902.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, January-April, 1902.

Proceedings of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, January 8, 1902 (Annual meeting).

Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XXIX. (Richmond, 1901.)

Records and Papers of the New London County Historical Society, Part IV., Vol. II. (New London, 1901.)

Reports presented at the annual meeting of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Nov. 18, 1901.

Bulletin Number 2 of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, January, 1902.

List of Books, Pamphlets, and Maps received at the Library of the Department of State from July 1, 1901, to December 31, 1901—News Series, No. 24.

Bulletin No. 61, second series, of the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia.

Monthly Bulletins for April, May and June of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 30, 1901.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. 23. (Washington, D. C., 1901.)

The Sewanee Review, April, 1902.

Prof. B. J. Ramage contributes the second part of his sketch of Hugh S. Legaré, which is so marred by inaccuracies and so absolutely misrepresents the political history of South Carolina as to cause one to regret that the sketch was ever published and that the valuable manuscripts which were loaned to Prof. Ramage by a gentleman of Charleston might not have been put to better use.

On page 168, speaking of Legaré's career in the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1824, he says: "A firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights, he at first found himself on the side of the minority in the General Assembly. But the tariff acts of Congress were gradually transforming the politics of South Carolina and shattering the dominant party, which was locally known as the party of consolidation. One of its prime spirits, strange to relate, was John C. Calhoun. It was Judge William Smith who organized the Crawford faction in South Carolina—the party of State Rights and strict construction—

and in 1825 succeeded in inducing the Legislature to pass the following resolutions:" Prof. Ramage then quotes the well-known anti-tariff resolutions of 1825 which wound up with the declaration: "That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to levy duties to protect domestic manufacturers." In a foot-note on the subject Prof. Ramage says: "In 1824 the South Carolina Legislature was still National. The report of the Priolean Committee denied the right of nullification, and cited the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court." (Of course he meant Priolean Committee.)

No student could examine the authentic contemporary records of South Carolina (such as the MS. journals of the Legislature, the published reports and resolutions and Acts thereof, the daily papers, MS. letters, diaries, and other contemporary writings, both published and unpublished) and honestly follow the examination with such statements as those. If Mr. Legaré was "a firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights" in 1824, or even 1820, when he first entered the House, and there is ample evidence of the fact that he was, then he was not "on the side of the minority in the General Assembly." There never was a time in the history of South Carolina that the doctrine of State Rights was not in perfect accord with the views of a large majority of the people of the State. The doctrine was enunciated in the days when Nathanael Greene tried to dictate to the people of South Carolina, and it was in the debate on the bill for the relief of his army, in the Jacksonborough Assembly of 1782, that a member of the South Carolina Legislature declared: "A Cromwell is threatening a free people with a mutined army, trying to build up Congress on the ruins of State Rights." And had it not been for the magnanimity of Gen. Sumter, the then leader of the State Rights party in South Carolina, the prevailing sentiment of the people would have showed its power in that day, to the discomfiture of Gen. Greene. It came very near defeating the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, notwithstanding the fact that some its most ardent champions worked hard to have that constitution adopted. And the doctrine still held its sway in 1824. If the South Carolina Legislature was "still National" in 1824, then it was still "National" in 1825, when the first famous anti-tariff resolutions were adopted, for the same men still belonged to it, and those resolutions were framed by a special committee appointed by it in 1824. There hadn't been the slightest change in its make up. Could there possibly have been such a mighty change in the sentiments of the same men in one year? The records show not. A majority of the members of the legislature elected in 1824 were of the Jackson and Calhoun faction of the Democratic party, and the only ground for saying now that they were any the less believers in the doctrine of State Rights than the men of the Crawford faction is the charge then made by the Crawford men as campaign thunder that the Jackson-Calhoun men were for consolidation. Knowing the sentiments of the people of South Carolina Dr. Thomas

Cooper, a leader of the "Radicals", in his famous campaign pamphlet entitled "Consolidation", tried to scare the people of South Carolina into throwing over Calhoun and voting for Crawford, but our people trusted Calhoun and that their trust was not misplaced in 1824 the succeeding years amply proved. If South Carolina "is not destined to become a Federal State" she cannot support Gen. Jackson, declared Dr. Cooper, for "his politics are not the politics of the State—for he supported to the utmost of his power a principle and a measure which, from the very moment of party difference, has decidedly characterized the Federal Party." It was only a scare-crow in Crawford's interest. Henry L. Pinckney, editor of *The Charleston Mercury*, born an advocate of State Rights, showed by Dr. Cooper's own process of reasoning that Crawford was as much a "Consolidator" as Cooper had charged Mr. Calhoun with being. And it does seem a little strange that the General Assembly of 1822, which Prof. Ramage would have us believe was "National", should have selected so ardent an advocate of State Rights as John Lyde Wilson to be governor of South Carolina, and that Governor Wilson, in his message in 1824, should have cautioned the Assembly against the encroachments of the *National* upon the *State* government, and that *The City Gazette*, one of the leading dailies of the State, whose editor, John Geddes, Jr., was the son of that John Geddes who had been elected governor in 1818 by another of these "National" Assemblies, should have declared that Gov. Wilson's message on that question "expresses the feeling of every Republican and lover of his country and of the Constitution *as it is*" without having his statement challenged. And it also seems a little strange that Mr. Legaré, knowing that his party was in the minority should have moved for the appointing of a special committee "to consider and report upon that part of the Governor's message which relates to the respective powers of the General and State Governments" and then have refused the chairmanship of the committee, as he did, and have allowed it to go to Mr. Prioleau, who, Prof. Ramage would have us believe, was opposed to Mr. Legaré's views.

But Mr. Prioleau's views seem to have been in perfect accord with Mr. Legaré's (and we could not expect them to be otherwise, for they were both elected from Charleston on the same ticket), for the report which his committee framed is about as strong a State Rights document as one could find outside of the Ordinance of Nullification or that of Secession. It was not acted on at all at the session of 1824, but came up soon after the convening of the session of 1825. The Columbia correspondent of *The Charleston Mercury* on Saturday, December 3, 1825, wrote (*Mercury* of 6th.): "The resolutions introduced during the last session by Mr. Prioleau, as Chairman of a Special Committee in relation to certain measures of the Federal Government, have on motion of Judge Smith, been made the order of the day for Friday, next."

During the recess of the General Assembly Mr. Prioleau had been

made Recorder of Charleston and was not now in the House, so that Judge Smith pushed the report through to adoption. The report was published in *The Charleston Mercury* of Thursday, Dec. 15, 1825, and in the *Reports and Resolutions* of the General Assembly of South Carolina for 1825, and is nothing more or less than the famous Smith resolutions (so-called) prefaced by a statement declaratory of the doctrine of State Rights.

In the Senate in 1824 Senator Stephen D. Miller of Claremont, subsequently (1828-30) governor of South Carolina and United States Senator (1831-33), introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power under the Constitution to adopt a general system of Internal Improvement as a national measure.

Resolved, That a right to impose and collect taxes, &c. does not authorize Congress to levy a tax for any other purpose than such as are embraced in the specific grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects to effect other objects; the right to effect which had never been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress to tax the citizens of one State to make Roads and Canals for the benefit of the Citizens of another State.

Commenting on these resolutions, the Columbia correspondent of *The Charleston Courier* said:

"They relate to that part of the Governor's Message, which alleges usurpations of State Rights by the General Government—but as some of them are worded—they do not present the questions fairly at issue, and perhaps two of them are at least equivocal." * * * "Gen. Williams, Mr. Miller, Mr. Taylor, and others, are very eager and anxious to procure from this State, an expression of sentiment, hostile to the Act of Congress authorizing surveys, &c.; and Judge Smith will do all in his power to get the same result in the House."

These resolutions passed the Senate on the 13th of December by a vote of 30 to 13. A significant feature of the vote was that Senator I'On, who had just been defeated for governor in this "National" body, voted against the resolutions.

Besides this, a most pronounced set of State Rights resolutions, bearing on a message of the governor "covering the correspondence between the United States Government and that of Great Britain on the operation of a law of South Carolina respecting the ingress of persons of color", were introduced in the Senate in 1824 by Dr. John Ramsay, of St. Paul's Parish, and passed by a three to one vote and went to the House. They wound up:

"*Resolved therefore*, That the Legislature of South Carolina *protests* against any claims of the United States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic regulations and preservative measures in

respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the State, and which property they will not permit to be meddled with, or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated or controlled by any other power, foreign or domestic, than this Legislature." (*Mercury*, Dec. 8th and 17th.)

A *Mercury* correspondent, writing from Columbia said: "The only objection yet urged, is against the temper and language in which the resolutions are couched." This seems to have been the opinion in the House, for that body, upon the recommendation of Mr. Prioleau's committee, passed them in a "modified form". But the Senate, anticipating, perhaps, that false conclusions might be drawn by future historians of the "New South" stamp, refused to allow any modifications, and so the resolutions failed because the two houses could not agree as to how they should be worded.

Nor was this all; the Legislature of Ohio having memorialized the Legislature of South Carolina on this question, another set of resolutions were passed at this session practically declaring to Ohio that this was South Carolina's business and that Ohio must attend to her own business.

From this evidence we must insist that the Legislature of 1824 was not "National"; that Mr. Legaré was not on the side of the minority when advocating State Rights; that the dominant party of that day, which had ruled for a quarter of a century, was not in favor of "consolidation" or a strong centralized government—the tenets of the Federal party—and that it was not shattered at all but continued to win in all elections held in South Carolina for many years thereafter. Nor can we admit that the views of this dominant party on the question of State Rights became in any way transformed by the tariff acts of Congress. Whatever might have been the views of Mr. Calhoun and his followers on the economic questions of the day they were always unmistakably opposed to the gradual encroachments of the Federal on the State government; they agreed with Mr. Jefferson that "a prevalence of the doctrines of Consolidation would one day call for reformation, or revolution." If Mr. Calhoun's letter of July 3, 1824, to Robert S. Garnett, quoted by Prof. Houston in his *Critical Study of Nullification in So. Ca.* is not enough to satisfy any one of the consistency of Mr. Calhoun's position, then his speech of March 10, 1838, in reply to Clay, and a dozen others we might cite, certainly should.

But Prof. Ramage and Prof. Houston and a host of other late writers seem to have gathered their history from an article in Vol. XLIII of *Niles' Weekly Register*, pp. 127-128, which was nothing but a rehash of the *ex parte* statements of a writer in *The Irishman* (Charleston, S. C.) in 1832, a most abusive article written in the midst of the Nullification turmoil from eight to twelve years after the events described had occurred and with little attention to facts.

On page 171 the *Southern Quarterly Review* is called the *Southern*

Quarterly and Stille's *Poinsett* is Stilles's "Poinsett". On 172 Legaré is called "minister to Belgium" when he was in reality "Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels." On 176 Isaac E. Holmes is spoken of as "Isaac L. Holmes." On 178 the statement is made that the *Southern Review* "expired when Legaré ceased writing for it," when, as a matter of fact, Legaré was its proprietor and discontinued it when he went to Brussels. As there were already several other magazines publishing in Charleston he was doubtless unable to sell out.

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed at the regular session of 1902. (Columbia, 1902.)

A List of the Publications of the United States National Museum. Bulletin No. 51.

Parts N. and P. of Bulletin No. 39 of the United States National Museum.

Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, No. 9. (Charleston, S. C., 1902.)

Contains minutes of the meeting held April 17, 1902; the annual address of the president of the Society; the address of Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.; lists of the officers and members of the Society, constitution and by-laws.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Since the publication of the April magazine the following members have been added to the rolls of the Society:

John S. Tilney, Orange, N. J.; J. A. Berry, Orangeburg, S. C.; Miss Caroline Moreland, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. A. F. Lever, Wallaceville, S. C.; Thomas B. Rowland, Norfolk, Va.; Malcolm Macbeth, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; T. F. Screven, Savannah, Ga; Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Columbia, S. C.; J. Coleman Drayton, New York City.

The following donations have lately been made to the Society:

By Mr. Horace J. Smith, of German Town, Philadelphia, Pa.: A handsomely framed new print from John Stall's engraving of Benjamin West's famous painting, "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians when he founded the Province of Pennsylvania in North America in 1681." "To the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. &c." the original prints "Engraved from the Original Painting belonging to the late Thomas Penn Esquire" were "respectfully Inscribed by Their obedient humble Servant John Boydell", "Engraver in Cheapside London", when he first published them "June 12th 1775". Mr. Smith found the original copper plate in Linden last summer and, as he descends from two of the characters in the painting, he bought the plate and had a number of prints made therefrom. Mr. Smith gives the following family tradition as to the characters in the

picture: "William, son of James Logan, putting his finger successively on the figures said to my aunt; 'This one, standing next William Penn', (a young man) 'is my father, James Logan.' " * * * " 'The one next beyond Logan is Thomas Lloyd.' " * * * " 'Between Logan and Penn is the portrait of Thomas Story' ancestor of William W. Story. 'Between Logan and Lloyd is the portrait of Benjamin West's father. The young man at the right, leaning on a trunk, represents West himself; and the Indian Squaw, with a papoose, represents West's wife.' "

By Mr. Henry R. Laurens, of Charleston, a member of the Society: Thirty letters written by Hon. Henry Laurens and by his son Henry Laurens, Jr., between 1785 and 1794, dated at Charleston or Mepkin plantation and addressed to Mr. William Bell, a merchant of Philadelphia. These letters were recently offered for sale by a descendant of Mr. Bell and were purchased by Mr. Laurens for presentation to the Society.

By Mr. John Harleston: A number of documents that formerly belonged to Major Isaac Harleston, of the 2d South Carolina Continental Regiment. Most of the papers are returns of the 2d Regiment and official orders and letters concerning the same, but there are other papers that throw light on other phases of our history.

By Rev. John Johnson, D. D., a member of the Society: A number of books and pamphlets, including a set of *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies*.

By R. D. Lee, Esq; a member of the Society: A copy of William A. Schaper's *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina*.

By Mr. Jacob Cox Parsons of Brooklyn, N. Y.: A copy of *Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, 1765-1798*. (Philadelphia, 1893.)

By Dr. Jos. Lyne Miller: A copy of *Ancestry and Descendants of Lieut. John Henderson, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1650-1900*. (Richmond, Va., 1902.)

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society was held on May 19th last, and the new year began under the most favorable auspices. It is to be hoped that during the year the membership of the Society will be greatly increased. It is only by an increase in membership that the usefulness of the Society can be increased.

NECROLOGY.

Samuel Prioleau Ravenel, a member and a curator of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Philadelphia, May 14, 1902. He was born in Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1822, and was the son of Daniel Ravenel and Carolina Cripps, his wife. After attending the excellent preparatory schools of the day, Mr. Ravenel entered the College of Charleston, from which he was graduated in the class of 1841. With one exception he was the oldest alumnus of the College. After leaving College he spent several years in a leading counting house of Charleston and then formed with his brother the shipping and cotton firm known as J. & S. P. Ravenel which successfully conducted business for many years.

When the great struggle for constitutional liberty began in 1861 he answered the first call of his country and served the Confederacy faithfully and efficiently, rising to the rank of captain. After the war he married Mrs. Marguerite (Flemming) Parker, and about twenty years ago removed with his family to Philadelphia but he was always a South Carolinian, and his summer home in Western North Carolina was called "Wantoot" after the plantation of the Ravenels in the Low-Country of South Carolina for nearly two centuries. At the time of his death Mr. Ravenel was an elder in the Huguenot Church, of Charleston, an officer of the Carolina Art Association, a member of Camp Sumter, U. C. V., and of the Auxiliary Association of the Confederate Home College.
